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A SONG OF THE MEXICAN WAR.

No. 606 Minor avenue,
Seattle, Wash., Feb. 25, 1897.

To the Editor of the "Army and Navy Journal."

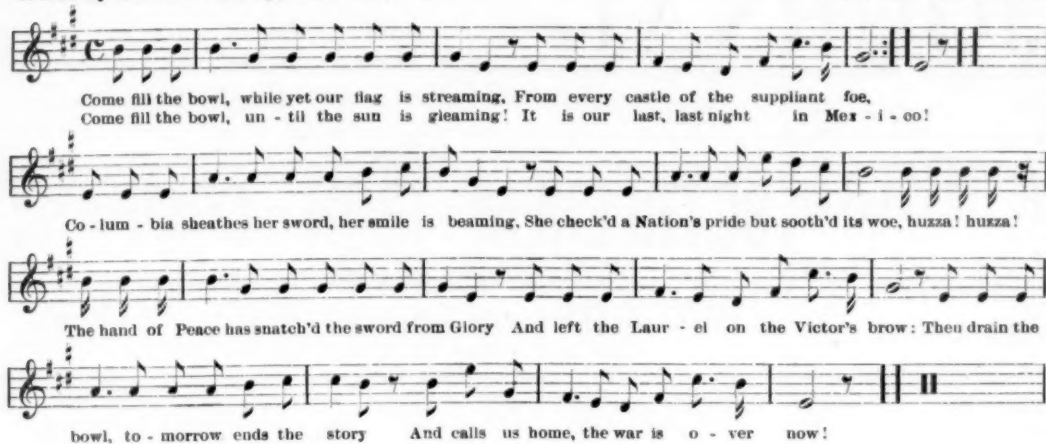
Your edition of Feb. 20, on page 451, recalls as far as the writer's memory enables him, the words of a song which he entitles "The Last Night in Mexico."

The words and music, in full, are enclosed herewith, and will no doubt be acceptable to friends of the Army who were not even born when the Mexican War terminated.

In 1848 (almost fifty years ago), just after the U. S.

Words by Geo. Miles, Esq., Baltimore, Md.

Music from the German.



Come fill the bowl, while yet our flag is streaming,
From every castle of the suppliant foe,
Come fill the bowl, until the sun is gleaming
It is our last, last night in Mexico!
Columbia sheathes her sword, her smile is beaming,
She check'd a nation's pride, but sooth'd its woe.
Huzza! Huzza!

The hand of Peace has snatch'd the sword from Glory
And left the Laurel on the Victor's brow;
Then drain the bowl, to-morrow ends the story
And calls us home, the war is over now!

Come fill the bowl, amid La Palma's passes,
I see a dauntless veteran at bay,
And with a smile he views the bristling masses
As ten to one they intercept his way;
But now his eye with joy triumphant flashes,
Le Vega's sword is in the grasp of May!
Huzza! Huzza!

The hand of Peace has snatch'd the sword from Glory
And left the Laurel on the Victor's brow;
Then drain the bowl, to-morrow ends the story
And calls us home, the war is over now!

Army had been withdrawn from Mexico, Gen. Harney and Capt. Charles May, 2d U. S. Dragoons, happened to meet in Baltimore, Md., when the citizens prepared a complimentary dinner for their entertainment, which they attended.

George Miles, Esq., a young lawyer of that city, composed the lines, which were arranged to a German air and sung that evening. The young man gave promise of a high talent for composition, as was evinced by his composing a tragedy for Forrest, the tragedian, and receiving from him a handsome reward.

GRANVILLE O. HALLER,
Colonel, U. S. A., retired.

COME FILL THE BOWL.

Come fill the bowl, for sword 'gainst sword is flashing,
I see a shade on Cerro Gordo's sun;
But, now! he's on the summit, victory flashing
Straight up the steep, e'rturning lance and gun.
But, now! he's on the summit, victory flashing
From Harney's saber tells the day is won.
Huzza! Huzza!

The hand of Peace has snatch'd the sword from Glory
And left the Laurel on the Victor's brow;
Then drain the bowl, to-morrow ends the story
And calls us home, the war is over now!

Come fill the bowl, and pour the fond libation
To him, whose daring genius brought us here;
Come fill the bowl, a handful 'gainst a nation;
'Twas desperate odds, but Scott himself was there;
Now Victory on his banner takes her station,
And Peace herself has crowned his proud career.
Huzza! Huzza!

The hand of Peace has snatch'd the sword from Glory
And left the Laurel on the Victor's brow;
Then drain the bowl, to-morrow ends the story
And calls us home, the war is over now!

WHY WE SHOULD FAVOR ARBITRATION.

For any application or use of the Arbitration Treaty it is necessary that there be some disputed claim. The general practice and application of law to disputes has, with the improved wisdom of the centuries, reduced all matters of dispute which come in issue to two general heads, issue of fact and issue of law. For the international decision or judgment of issue of fact, there has grown up diplomacy. For the international decision or judgment of issue of law there has grown up international law. As international law is not made by treaty between isolated powers, but by general agreement of all civilized nations, it is fair to class the Arbitration Treaty as an extension of the methods of diplomacy; and the treaty itself implied as much in its first article.

In all questions where there is an application of the principles of international law, the probability of war ensuing is remote; the general methods of judgment on issue of fact by diplomacy are slow, are toward delaying any action (except in occasional instances of bulldozing on the part of the stronger powers in dealing with the weaker ones), and any extension of, or addition to, these general methods, or the reduction of them to the formalities of courts of law as is indicated in the Arbitration Treaty, will necessarily tend to further delay any such outcome as open hostilities. The consideration of the transcendental distinctions between right and wrong, of which, as Herbert Spencer says, wise men know so little, takes time; and that in itself, I shall attempt to show, will be of very great advantage to the United States, regardless of any incidental disadvantages that might be contained in the terms of the treaty.

It is generally supposed that the Army man is eager for war regardless of the cause or nature of it, because he believes that it will give him opportunity to achieve distinction or renown, and, generally speaking, this is a natural conclusion; but, at the present time, the last man who desires war is the Army man, because he has the most intimate knowledge of our utter lack of preparation, even for defense, and also of the immense strides of progress in the development of all methods of warfare and of war's machinery. The most eminent military scientists say that greater advances have been made since the application to military uses of the high explosives, the invention of smokeless powder and the small caliber rifle, in the art and science of war than in all previous time; and all of these have taken place in the last fifteen or twenty years.

Every one knows that our present regular Army, with its antique and unique organization, is scarce worthy of

the name. Infantry, cavalry and artillery, we would have probably 20,000 men for service, all with some training as soldiers, and fairly well equipped. If they should all take the field it would leave all fortified points defenseless; but we will not consider that. We have about 118,000 militia in the National Guard of the several States, with various arms and equipments and some military instruction; and we undoubtedly have in our people the best raw material for soldiers in the world. But they are not soldiers; nor can the militia or the National Guard of the different States be said to be soldiers—trained soldiers—in the sense of the trained soldier of Germany or England. There are a few regiments of the National Guard, such as the 7th New York, the 6th Massachusetts, and some others, whose past record is second to none, regular, volunteer or militia; they are of the best material and officered, in part at least, by veteran soldiers. But these are but a small part of the whole National Guard, the greater part of which is not only without the training of the soldier, but poorly armed and equipped.

There is no rivalry, nor should there be, between the regular Army and the National Guard. I am sure that the officers of the Army to a man are more than anxious that both the National Guard and the Army should be made as efficient and as modern as possible. They should have uniform arms, and of the latest and best pattern; and uniform and modern organization, such organization that they, Army and National Guard complete, would be capable of being mobilized into one complete and harmonious whole, ready to act as the first line of defense in the event of the invasion of our country by any foreign power.

We will say, however, that we have 138,000 soldiers partially trained, but with the greater part of them with obsolete arms and equipment. Compare this number with that of the trained and well armed and equipped armies of other great powers. The active army of Germany numbers 26,800 officers and 1,921,200 men; on a war footing, 67,920 officers and 4,746,972 men. The active army of France, 23,892 officers and 2,000,000 men; on a war footing, 60,941 officers and 3,539,600 men. The active army of Russia, 28,416 officers and 1,116,600 men; on a war footing, 64,671 officers and 4,849,516 men—World Almanac, 1897—and a recent number of the "Army and Navy Journal" tells us that there are 1,000,000 trained soldiers in the present strength of the British army.

At the close of the civil war the United States had the largest and best Army that the world had ever seen—that was thirty-two years ago. Since that time the art and science of war, which has improved more than in

all the ages before, in the United States has been almost entirely neglected, except by the officers of the regular Army, about 2,000 men, and they are in the main theoretical students only, having no opportunity for practical work, except on a small scale. The veteran commanders are nearly all gone. The grand Army of 1865 is practically but a memory. It took four years of war to make that Army, the first year of which was but a series of reverses. Our material for the making of soldiers was as good then as it is now, but the foe then was no better prepared than we. If we should have war with any great power in the near future, we would find our foe in a very different state of preparation. It takes at least a year's training to make a soldier out of the best material. In foreign services each young man has from two to five years of the severest training and discipline before going into the first reserve.

The improvement in the science of navigation has been as great as that of any other science; all have advanced together, and we are much nearer Europe now than we were forty years ago, in point of time. Capt. Cotton (in the Military Service Institution) says that in six days England can transport troops from Liverpool to Lake Superior; so that a comparison between a war forty years ago and now would, in the suddenness of the attack, be something like our comparison of the methods of getting a city's lights going at nightfall forty years ago and now; and in the completeness of the movement and the intensity of the attack, something like the difference in the effect of the lights of then and now.

Now let us consider as nothing numbers of soldiers, training and discipline. We will suppose that each individual American without any military training or experience whatever is just as good as, or a little better soldier than, any foreigner with from two to five years' special instruction and drill in the art of war. The invading foreigner would be armed with an improved small caliber rifle, and have a complete field equipment; he would be far from his base of supply, but the supplies are there, and he has brought some with him, and more are coming with modern transportation.

The great problem in the modern battle will be to get troops up to the charging point, to within 200 yards or less of the position of the enemy. To defend the country we must drive the enemy out; for, if he can take a position and hold it, we are defeated. In the civil war troops could approach to within 200 yards with little difficulty, and positions were won more by physical strength and bravery than by military skill or discipline. This will not, in general, be the case again. With the fire of modern field artillery deadly at 3,700 yards against masses, the deployment must generally be made there. With the small arm accurate and deadly at 2,000 yards or more, the danger zone has increased from 200 yards in 1865, to 2,000 yards, or even more, in 1897.

If we were compelled to hastily take the field to repel invasion the greater part of our infantry would probably be armed with the Springfield rifle, model 1884.

The trajectory of any projectile is a curve of increasing curvature. (Blunt, Firing Regulations.) The less this curvature the flatter is the trajectory said to be, and the greater the dangerous space at any range. The flatness of the trajectory, then, is an important feature in the small arm, as the amount of dangerous space directly depends upon it. The total continuous dangerous space for the Springfield rifle, fired from any position, at the point blank, against infantry standing, is less than 185 yards. (Blunt.)

Capt. Daurit, French Army, tells us that "the magazine rifle of 8 mm. caliber fires a bullet of 14 to 15 grammes, with a powder charge (smokeless) of 25 grammes. Its effective range is 2,000 meters. At 300 yards the projectile will go through the bodies of four men placed one behind the other, and renders useless a shelter trench of 60 centimeters thickness. The average soldier fires without trouble twelve to fifteen shots per minute, and there is provided for him in an army corps a supply of 300 cartridges."

In the direct attack, and that is what we must be prepared to make if we would drive the invader from the country, the 2,000 yards, or more, of danger zone must be passed over. We must be in extended order before we arrive at its beginning, on account of the artillery fire, and cover must be found at every halt, or made in the shape of rifle pits. Protection from the bullet of the Springfield rifle can be made in from three to six minutes by the trained soldier, the maximum penetration being 21 inches in loam and 10 inches in sand. The bullet of the small caliber rifle, however, has a much greater penetration, as a few examples will show, taken from Capt. Black's "Results of Experimental Firing." With the Kräg-Jorgensen rifle, caliber .30, penetration in sand at 50 yards, 16½ inches; in white pine, at 50 yards, the bullet passed through 49 inches of boards and 1¼ inches into the concrete backing; the penetration of the Springfield in white pine is 18 inches. More recent experiments with the Lee-Metford rifle (English army) give still greater results. At the Royal Military College experiments were conducted for two days, fired at a wicker gabion filled with wet sand, on both days the bullet went clean through and was lost. The next target was a solid wall of sandbags. The first day the bullet penetrated 28 inches; the second day the penetration was 30 inches. A target of loose sand was then tried, and the bullet passed through 4 feet of it and was lost. (M. S. I., January, 1896.)

From all this we can easily see that the soldier armed with the Springfield rifle, or any poorer arm, will be at a very great disadvantage in fighting against one armed with any of the modern small caliber rifles. The supply of ammunition for the small caliber rifle that the soldier can take on the field is much greater than with the

Springfield. The small caliber rifle has a much greater effective range, and will enable the invader to fire on individual soldiers at distances from which they will be unable to reply in kind with the Springfield. Additional supply of ammunition for the firing line would be possible against the Springfield, in carts protected by sheet steel, but not against the small caliber.

All soldiers should be brought on the field of battle in good physical condition and ready to perform whatever duty fate assigns them. The first requires that they individually know how to march, to bivouac, to care for their clothing, and to exercise judgment in matters of food. The second requires that they be well disciplined, well instructed in the use of their weapon, and well instructed in drill, and also in the principles of security and information. (Lieut. Muir.)

The infantry is the most nearly independent arm of the service. The infantry soldier is the easiest and soonest prepared for service, and requires the simplest equipment. Given the best of material and favorable circumstances, infantry might be prepared to properly perform the duties required of it in actual service in a year. The great resources of our country could, in that length of time, provide modern arms and equipment and military stores for a large force, and the work of preparation for war could be going on rapidly and well. It takes time to begin, and begin well, these preparations, and that is what the Arbitration Treaty seems to offer.

The condition in which our country now is, at the mercy of any first-class power, to a great extent, and this fact well known to all the world, makes any such measure as the Arbitration Treaty a specially advantageous one for us. The clause under Article VI. alone, "that if the members of the arbitral tribunal shall be equally divided there shall be no recourse to hostile measures of any description until the mediation of one or more friendly powers has been invited by one or both of the high contracting parties," is worth to the United States all that her great seaboard cities are worth, all that her capital is worth and all that it contains, and much more perhaps in the event of war—a year of national reverses and disaster, and who can tell all that that might include.

As long, then, as it does not entail dishonor but the contrary, as long as it does not interfere in any way with our national policy expressed in the Monroe Doctrine, and does point out incalculable advantages by giving us time for preparation (that is, some preparation) when it becomes evident that war must ensue, why should it not be consummated?

The moral of all this, it seems to me, is plain. If the United States is to forever remain in the helpless military condition that she is at present, she should at once make an Arbitration Treaty with every other great power on earth and prepare the revenues to pay the costs.

AN INFANTRYMAN.

INAUGURAL PARADE, WASHINGTON, D. C.

We give herewith a detailed account of the different military organizations taking part in the parade incident to the inauguration of President McKinley at Washington, D. C., March 4, 1897, owing to the delayed mails, did not reach us in time for publication last week. We also give some additional names of officers of the regular forces taking part, which did not appear among those published in the "Army and Navy Journal" of March 6, page 481:

The head of the parade reached the reviewing stand erected in front of the Executive Mansion at 3.20 p. m., and passed in the following order:

Platoon of mounted police under immediate command of W. G. Moore, Major and Superintendent Governors Island Band; Grand Marshal, Gen. Horace Porter. Following the Staff of the Grand Marshal rode Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, U. S. Vols., the Chief Marshal of the 1st or Military Grand Division, with the following Staff: Gen. A. J. Hickenlooper, Chief of Staff; Col. Joseph P. Sanger, U. S. A., Adjutant General; Col. W. Cary Sanger, Inspector General; Maj. H. H. C. Dunwoody, Chief Signal Officer; Capt. L. Wood, U. S. A., Medical Director. Aids: Cols. Albert W. Swalm, R. Norman, C. Cadle, Maj. C. F. Humphrey, U. S. A.; George C. Reid, U. S. M. C.; Allen McLane, J. W. Howard, E. A. Hancock; Capt. Henry P. Kingsbury, U. S. A.; A. M. Fuller, U. S. A.; Thomas Cruse, U. S. A.; G. H. Patrick, J. E. Everest; Lieuts. Hugh J. Gallagher and F. C. Kimball.

The 1st Division of the 1st Grand Division was under command of Maj. Gen. Wesley Merritt, U. S. A., with following staff: Lieut. Col. J. B. Babcock, U. S. A., Adjutant General; Brevet Brig. Gen. R. F. Bernard, U. S. A.; Capt. H. C. Cochrane, U. S. M. C.; 1st Lieuts. L. H. Strother, U. S. A.; Harry C. Hale, U. S. A.; T. Bentley Mott, U. S. A., and Ensign H. G. Macfarland, Aids. This division was divided into two brigades, viz., United States forces and National Guard of the District of Columbia, and was by far the most attractive division in line.

THE REGULAR FORCES.

The 1st Brigade, composed entirely of troops of the Regular Army, Navy and Marine Corps, was under the command of Col. John S. Poland, 17th Inf., Commanding, with the following staff: 1st Lieuts. Robert W. Dowdy, U. S. A.; W. C. Wren, U. S. A., and Lieut. Col. Waters, Surgeon, and passed the point of review in the following order:

The battalion of U. S. Engineers, consisting of Cos. A, B, C and E, Maj. J. G. D. Knight, was paraded as eight (8) commands of 24 files front, and passed the reviewing stand in grand shape. Salutes of officers rendered in unison, distances well maintained and ranks closed to proper distance.

Following the Engineers came the 17th U. S. Infantry,

Capt. C. S. Roberts commanding; 8 companies, 20 files front, and divided into two battalions—1st Battalion commanded by Capt. L. M. O'Brien, with Lieut. B. F. Hardaway as Adjutant; 2d Battalion, Capt. W. P. Rogers commanding, Lieut. D. M. Michie, Adjutant. This regiment passed in close column of companies, distances perfect and salutes of officers rendered in unison. This is the first time since the war the Engineer Battalion or any infantry command has been in attendance at any parade in Washington, and the reception given these two commands was very cordial, the occupants of the reviewing stand and stands erected in that vicinity applauding very warmly.

Next in line came two battalions of artillery, made up from the garrisons of Forts Monroe, Va., and McHenry, Md., and Washington Barracks, under command of Col. Gunther, 4th Art.; Lieut. Strong, Adjutant; Lieut. Haynes, Quartermaster, and Asst. Surg. Gandy and Keefer. 1st Battalion—Lieut. Col. H. C. Hasbrouck, 1st Art.; Lieut. W. Walke, 5th Art., Adjutant; Lieut. Joseph Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art., Quartermaster; four commands, 24 files front, commanded as follows: Battery H, 4th Art., Capt. J. P. Story and Lieut. John E. McMahon; Battery F, 1st Art., Capt. J. M. K. Davis and Lieut. John L. Hayden; Battery G, 5th Art., 1st Lieuts. W. P. Duvall and T. N. Horne; Battery K, 4th Art., Capt. G. G. Greenough and Lieut. Lyon. 2d Battalion—Maj. J. B. Rawles, 4th Art.; Lieut. Townsley, Adjutant; 4 commands, 24 files front, commanded as follows: Battery M, 4th Art., Capt. Fuger and 1st Lieut. Alexander; Battery G, 4th Art., Capt. Ennis and 1st Lieut. Walker; Battery I, 4th Art., Capt. Chase and 2d Lieuts. Fleming and Guignard; Battery C, 4th Art., Capt. Strong and 1st Lieut. Deems.

The battalion from Fort Monroe wore overcoats with capes thrown back, while the battalion from Washington Barracks wore full-dress uniforms. The regiment was headed by two bands—the regimental band of the 4th Artillery, in full dress uniform, and the band from the Artillery School, in fatigue uniform and overcoats. The marching of the artillery companies was up to their usual standard; distances between companies well maintained.

MARINES AND THE NAVAL BRIGADE.

Following the artillery came the regiment of United States marines, headed by their famous band. This regiment was in three battalions of twelve commands of sixteen files front and was commanded by Lieut. Col. Robert W. Huntington, with 1st Lieut. J. A. Lejeune Adjutant. 1st Battn., Maj. R. L. Meade, commanding; 1st Lieut. D. T. Kane, Adjutant; 1st Co., Capt. Elliott; 2d Co., Lieut. Barnett; 3d Co., Lieut. Pendleton; 4th Co., Lieut. Neuman. 2d Battn., Maj. C. F. Williams; 2d Lieut. M. Shaw, Adjutant; 1st Co., Capt. Goodrell; 2d Co., Capt. Spicer; 3d Co., Lieut. Moses; 4th Co., Lieut. Borden. 3d Battn., Capt. E. R. Robinson, commanding; Lieut. McGill, Adjutant; 1st Co., Capt. F. H. Harrington; 2d Co., Lieut. Karmany; 3d Co., Lieut. Draper, and 4th Co., Lieut. Cole. The appearance of this regiment was in keeping with the high reputation the marines have achieved of being the best marchers in the service, and it is safe to say that no other body of men in line surpassed them.

Following the marines came the Naval Brigade from the North Atlantic squadron, under command of Capt. J. H. Sands, with Lieut. Fullam, Adjutant; Lieut. Hosley, ordnance officer; Ensign Bennett, signal officer; Surg. Stone, medical officer; Paymr. Rand, Commissary, and Cadets Poore and Gilpin, aides. 1st Battn., men from U. S. S. New York, Lieut. Laird, commanding; Cadet Palmer, Adjutant; Surg. Johnson, medical officer; Pay Clerk McKelvie, Commissary; 1st Co., Lieut. Mulligan; 2d Co., Lieut. Capehart; 3d Co., Lieut. Hill. 2d Battn., from U. S. S. Indiana, Lieut. Henderson, commanding; Ensign Jackson, Adjutant; Pay Clerk Dirckinck, Commissary; 1st Co., Lieut. Chapin; 2d Co., Lieut. Decker; 3d Co., Ensign Crosley. 3d Battn., from U. S. S. Columbia, Lieut. Coffman, commanding; Ensign Clark, Adjutant; Naval Cadet Cushman, Commissary; 1st Co., Lieut. Burdick; 2d Co., Lieut. Dougherty; 3d Co., Ensign Edie. This brigade was one of the novel features of the parade and their marching compared very favorably with that of the organizations which preceded them. Their appearance was greeted with great applause from the spectators all along the line, and the Navy contingent has every reason to be proud of their reception.

Following came the Battalion of Light Artillery, commanded by Maj. Lancaster, 4th Art. These light batteries passed the reviewing point with the buglers sounding the salutes, and presented a very fine appearance; horses and horse equipments in good condition; pieces perfectly aligned and men steady. Following the light battery came two squadrons of cavalry, of 4 troops each, under command of Col. S. S. Sumner, 6th U. S. Cav. 1st Squadron—Maj. T. C. Lebo, commanding; Troops A, E, G and H. 2d Squadron—Capt. G. A. Dodd, 3d Cav., commanding; Troops C, E, F and G. These eight troops made a very handsome appearance; horses in fine condition; uniform and equipments in good order. They were headed by the regimental band of the 6th Cavalry, and marched in 24 platoons of 16 files front.

NATIONAL GUARD TROOPS.

Following the cavalry came the 2d Brigade of the 1st Division, composed of the National Guard of the District of Columbia, commanded by Col. Cecil Clay, 2d Regt., with Brigade Staff of 14. Col. Clay lost his right forearm during the war, and his salute while passing the President called forth a burst of applause which did not cease until the gallant Colonel had passed the stand. The Engineer Battalion, D. C. N. G., held the right of line of this brigade, and was divided into two commands of sixteen files front, single rank formation. Then

came the 1st Regiment, Lieut. Col. C. S. Walton: 1st Battalion—Maj. B. R. Ross, 2 commands of 20 files front; salutes properly rendered; distances between companies maintained; ranks well closed and men steady. 2d Battalion—Maj. R. A. O'Brien; 2 commands of 24 files front; this battalion was about the best in the brigade. 3d Battalion—Maj. F. T. Wilson; 2 commands, 24 files front; marching and general appearance in keeping with preceding battalions. 2d Regiment, D. C. N. G., Lieut. Col. M. E. Urell commanding, with staff of two. 1st Battalion—Maj. E. R. Campbell commanding; 2 commands, 20 files front. 2d Battalion—Capt. Guy E. Jenkins commanding; 4 commands, 20 files front. 3d Battalion—Maj. George A. Bartlett commanding; 2 commands, 16 files front. The marching and general appearance of this regiment was very good, and compared favorably with that of the 1st Regiment. 1st Separate Battalion (colored), Maj. F. C. Revels commanding; 4 commands, 16 files front; marching and appearance up to their usual fine standard. Next came Light Battery A; D. C. Artillery, Captain H. G. Forsberg commanding; 4 pieces; pieces in good condition; horses and horse equipments fairly good; men steady. Following the Light Battery came Troop A, D. C. Cavalry, Lieut. Beatty commanding; 3 platoons, 18 files front. This troop lost distances while passing reviewing point, and became somewhat mixed; otherwise appeared fairly well. Ambulance Corps, under command of 1st Lieut. Warren D. Foles, followed by the 2d Separate Company (bicycle), Capt. S. H. Wiggin commanding. Following the District Guard came the regiment of High School Cadets; 2 battalions of 4 commands each; each company 20 files front. The marching and general appearance of these young men were accorded a great deal of praise, and they received a very liberal amount of applause while passing the reviewing point. Battalion of cadets of the High School (colored); 3 commands of 20 files front; marching and general appearance about equal to preceding organization. Gonzaga Cadet Corps, with their band and drum corps; 2 commands of 14 files front.

2d Division—Gov. Asa A. Bushnell, of Ohio, Marshal; Gen. H. A. Axline, Adjutant General, and Staff of 15. Next came a detachment of National Guards of Pennsylvania, mounted on bicycles, which they rode overland from Philadelphia, arriving in Washington at about 10 o'clock a. m., March 4.

The men were applauded to the echo, and the kind words called to them while they were passing up the avenue showed that the greater part of the crowd witnessing the parade had kind feelings toward the Penn. N. G., which was the main feature of the past four Inaugural parades. Washington Infantry, of Pittsburgh, Pa., 48 strong, Capt. W. R. Gielfras, commanding. This company was also greeted with applause, and well they deserved it, as their marching was equal to that of any organization in line, and their personal appearance, uniforms and accoutrement surpassing several. New Jersey representatives, headed by Gov. John W. Griggs and staff, and followed by the 2d Regt. N. G. S. N. J., Col. S. V. S. Muzzy, commanding; Lieut. E. N. Hine, adjutant; 2d Battn., Maj. D. S. Curry, Lieut. A. T. Holly, adjutant; 1st Battn., Maj. Henry Muzzy; Lieut. F. T. Reynolds, adjutant; 3d Battn., Maj. F. D. Jackson; Lieut. H. F. Hasse, adjutant. This regiment numbered about 700 men, and marched at 12 commands of 28 files front and presented an exceptionally fine appearance. Following came the Essex Troop, Capt. Frelinghuysen, 5 platoons of 18 files front. Gatling Battery B came next with two pieces. Then came the Naval Reserve Battn., Capt. W. H. Jaques, 5 commands of 18 files front, presenting a very fine appearance.

A company of militia from Georgia, called the Lincoln Guards (colored), of 16 files single rank, which in turn was followed by Co. I, 3d Conn., 20 files front, single rank.

Massachusetts was represented by three of the finest looking companies in the parade, viz., Co. B, 1st Regt. M. V. M., Capt. Lombard; Co. E, 5th Mass. V. M., Capt. Wescott; Co. C, 6th Mass. V. M., Capt. Grieg, and Ambulance Corps, Lieut. Rolfe. Next came Maryland's representation, headed by Gov. Lowndes and staff; 1st. Brig. Md. N. G., Gen. Lawrason Riggs, commanding, with staff of 6; 4th Regt., Col. Willard Howard, commanding; 14 commands, 24 files. Marching, general appearance and bearing of this regiment was of the first order and held its own with any other in line. 5th Regt. Md. N. G., Col. Frank Markoe; 12 commands of 24 files front, and maintained the high standard accorded it on the occasion of the last visit to this city at Mr. Cleveland's inauguration, March 4, '93; 1st Regt. Md. N. G., Col. N. P. Lane; 7 commands of 20 files front, presented a fine appearance; Naval Reserve Battn. of Md., Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Emerson, 2 commands, 20 files front; 1st Sep. Co. (colored), 16 files front; 2d Brigade, Gen. D. S. Gordon, U. S. A. (retired), commanding; staff of 12, followed by Gov. Black, of New York, with staff of 24; 71st Regt., N. G. N. Y., Col. F. V. Greene, Lieut. Col. Downs, Capt. W. G. Bates, adjutant; J. H. Olyphant, quartermaster, and Lieut. J. Kennedy Tod, commissary. 1st Battn., 5 commands, 20 files front, Maj. Francis, with Lieut. Rockwell, adjutant; 2d Battn., 4 commands, 20 files front, Maj. C. H. Smith; Lieut. H. B. Fisher, adjutant. This regiment made a strikingly fine appearance and received a great amount of applause which was shared by the Provisional Battn., 2d Brigade N. Y., composed of Cos. A, 47th, Capt. Lyon; Co. C, 14th Regt., Capt. Harvey; Co. I, 13th Regt., Capt. Turpin, and Co. K, 23d Regt. N. G. S. N. Y., Capt. Travis, all under command of Lieut. Col. A. L. Kline, 14th Regt. These companies paraded in field service uniform and were equalized into commands of 26 files front.

Virginia State troops, Cos. C, B and F, 1st Va. Regt., all under command of Capt. Cunningham; 18 files front.

Newport Art., of Rhode Island, an independent organization, equalized into 2 commands of 20 files front. This company were one of the most striking uniforms in line, and received a good deal of applause. Naval Reserve Battn. of Rhode Island, 2 commands of 16 files front, as in case of the other naval representations, got a great deal of applause. Following came Gov. Grant, of Vermont, with staff of 24, heading Vermont's contingent, composed of four companies of the 1st Vt. Inf., under command of Col. G. H. Bard, with Lieut. Foote adjutant, equalized into commands of 20 files front, and head dress of men decorated with sprigs of evergreen. Cos. F and G, 5th Regt. of Ohio, 20 files front, double rank, followed, after which came three companies of colored troops of this city, unequalized.

The personal escort of President McKinley consisted of Troop A, Ohio N. G., about the handsomest uniformed and equipped body of men in the country. They accompanied Mr. McKinley during the entire day from the time of his leaving his hotel until his return to the White House. They drew up in line within the enclosure of the White House grounds and were very much admired and complimented on their appearance.

CHANGES IN THE NAVY.

Although Secretary of the Navy Long has been in office only a few days, he has already given consideration to several changes in stations of naval officers, high in rank.

The most important detail to receive consideration is that of Chief of the Bureau of Navigation of the Navy Department. As Rear Adml. Ramsay retires on account of age, on April 6, his successor must be decided upon within the next few weeks. The office is one of the most important in the gift of the Secretary, because its incumbent is frequently called upon to perform the duties of Acting Secretary in the absence of the Secretary and Assistant Secretary. Besides, the Chief of the Bureau of Navigation has much to do with matters affecting the stations of officers and men, and of ordering men-of-war to different points. He is practically the "ruler of the Queen's Navee," and it is necessary that a competent officer should be assigned to the position. Before Rear Adml. Ramsay assumed his present duty it was customary to give the details to a line officer of the highest rank. An exception was made in Admiral Ramsay's case, however, he being assigned to the billet, where he only enjoyed the rank of captain. The claims of three officers of the grade of captain were presented for his consideration this week. Their names are Capt. Albert D. Kautz, Capt. R. D. Evans and Capt. H. C. Taylor. Commo. J. N. Miller, Commandant of the Boston Navy Yard, and the new Secretary are personal friends, and for that reason the belief prevails in some quarters that Mr. Long will ask him to come to Washington as Rear Adml. Ramsay's successor. Commo. Miller will be promoted upon Rear Adml. Walker's retirement upon the 20th inst., and his rank entitles him to consideration in connection with the detail. Commo. Miller, however, is an applicant for sea duty, and his special ambition, it is said, is to become the flag officer of the North Atlantic Squadron when Rear Adml. Bunce's tour of duty expires in June. It is generally believed that if he presses Secretary Long to give him this assignment he will be successful, and Rear Adml. Ramsay's successor will be selected from the three officers ranking as captains whose names are given above.

There are two other important assignments which Secretary Long will have to make before the end of the present month. Rear Adml. Walker's retirement on the 20th inst. will create a vacancy in the office of Chairman of the Lighthouse Board. On account of the desirability of the duty and the high rank of Army officers who are members of the Board, it has been customary to assign a naval officer of the highest rank to fill the position. The only officer holding the rank of Rear Admiral who is available for the position is Rear Adml. L. A. Beardslee, at present in command of the Pacific station. The tour of sea duty of this officer has long since expired, and he is, therefore, available for any assignment that Secretary Long may choose to give him. His detachment from the Pacific station will leave a vacancy which will probably be filled by the detail of Commo. George D. Dewey, who is at present president of the Board of Inspection and Survey.

There are a number of ship commands which Secretary Long will change shortly, and he will also be required to make assignments of officers to command to gunboats and torpedo boats, which will soon be ready for Government acceptance.

When Rear Admiral Bunce is relieved of the command of the North Atlantic squadron, probably next summer, there is reason to believe that Commodore Sicard will be his successor. It is known that Commodore Sicard desires to go to sea when he attains the grade of Rear Admiral, and the succession to the Commander-in-Chief of the North Atlantic station will probably be given him. Commodore Miller, who is senior to Commo. Sicard, would, in the natural course of events, be first offered a vacant command, but he has expressed an intention, it is stated, of retiring upon the receipt of his promotion, and this, of course, removes him from the eligible list.

President McKinley has called an extra session of Congress, to convene at 12 o'clock on the 15th day of March, 1897.

The Constantinople correspondent of the London Standard telegraphs that after repeated discussions at the Yildiz Kiosk respecting the fleet, its inefficiency is now admitted by the issuing of an order directing it to remain for the present in the Golden Horn.

The Krupps and other iron, steel and gun making firms are arranging for a conference to be held in Berlin shortly with a view of carrying out the project of holding an exhibition of the German iron and steel manufacturers. Some of the firms are desirous of making the exhibition an international one.

Orders for troops to remove intruders from the Uncompahgre reservation were received at Fort DuChesne on March 8. General Wheaton, commanding the department, is anxious that there shall be no bloodshed. Captain M. W. Day, with twenty troopers, left for the reservation on March 9. All who refuse to vacate will be taken prisoners and brought to Fort Duchesne.

The report of Maj. Adams, C. E., giving the results of a survey of the channel between the Battery and Governors Island, New York harbor, with a view to making a channel continuous with Buttermilk Channel 30 feet deep and 1,200 feet wide, was sent to the House March 3. He estimates the cost of the improvement at \$2,210,000 and recommends it as a work of public importance.

One hundred and sixteen thousand dollars was paid in as a guarantee fund for the inauguration ball. There will be a surplus of \$12,000. This may be given to charity, as was done with the surplus four years ago, but the Finance Committee will recommend that it be retained as the nucleus of a fund with which to build a convention hall. The ball also cost the Government \$70,000 nearly for salaries for the ten days that the clerks were idle, and there have been a hundred complaints from all parts of the country because of the interruption of business.

As much interest is being taken in the decision of Secretary Long in the matter of a successor to Rear Admiral Ramsay as in President McKinley's nomination of a citizen as Assistant Secretary of the Navy. Commodore Miller has positively announced that he is not a candidate. It is understood that the friends of Captain Albert Kautz, Captain R. D. Evans and Captain Henry A. Taylor are pushing their claims to consideration. Who will finally be selected cannot be stated, as no positive decision has yet been reached by the Secretary.

Commo. Reineck, the Greek naval commander in Cretan waters, who, when called on by the foreign Admirals to retire, refused to obey any orders but those of his own Government, and declared that if his ship was sunk he would go down saluting the foreign flags, comes of good stock. His father came into Greece with King Otho after the establishment of Greek independence, and the sons, who are of Bavarian-Greek origin, are now Greeks of the Greeks. One of the Commodore's brothers is a distinguished officer of the Greek artillery.

President McKinley has two vacancies at the Naval Academy and one at West Point, which he will fill during the next six weeks. The boys nominated for Annapolis will take the entrance examination in May, and the West Point young men will enter in June. Applications for all three places are now coming to the White House faster than those for the more important places. If Mr. McKinley follows the practice of Mr. Cleveland, he will give all three vacancies to sons of either Army or Navy officers. Besides the vacancies at Annapolis falling to Mr. McKinley, there are 135 others belonging to Congressmen, who are required to fill them between March 5 and May 15. Nominations will be made by the department as fast as candidates' names are sent in by Congressmen.—N. Y. Sun.

Prior to its departure for its station Friday morning, March 5, after the inaugural ceremonies, the Engineer Battalion of the Army marched to the residence of Brig. Gen. Wilson, Chief of Engineers, on Connecticut avenue, Washington, and tendered him a marching salute. It numbered 500 men, from Willets Point and West Point, N. Y., under command of Maj. John G. D. Knight, Corps of Engineers. The battalion arrived at Gen. Wilson's residence at 7:30 o'clock and were received by him in the full dress of his rank, from his doorstep. The review was made at the request of the battalion. It is the first time in the history of the organization that it has been reviewed as a battalion by the ranking officer of the corps. The battalion is divided between West Point and Willets Point, and there has been no previous occasion where they have formed one organization for march or review.

No appointment to the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy will be made for several months yet, and probably not until the summer time is here. It is understood that Secretary Long has asked Assistant Secretary McAdoo to remain in office until his successor is named, and that gentleman has agreed to do so. Mr. McAdoo and Mr. Long were in Congress together, and are therefore excellent friends. Who will finally succeed Mr. McAdoo cannot be stated at the present time. The names of a number of gentlemen are mentioned, among them Representative John Robinson, of Pennsylvania, who has the indorsement of the members of Congress and of

the Pennsylvania State Legislature, and of Gov. Hastings, and in addition has been urged by other members of the National Legislature; Henry E. Raymond, of Germantown, Pa., who was private secretary to a Secretary of the Navy some years ago, and ex-Lieut. Jaques, of the Navy.

A Washington dispatch says: "Col. Cody, 'Buffalo Bill,' has engaged for his 'Wild West Show and Congress of Rough Riders of the World,' a troop of crack riders picked from the four troops of the famous 6th Cavalry, stationed at Fort Myer. Members of the 6th feel proud that the troop which will represent the cavalry of the United States in all the countries of the old world has been taken from its ranks. The troops will be under the command of Sergt. Hugh Thomason, of Troop E, a thorough horseman and a past master in the art of riding." A similar troop has also been engaged from the English Army, the German Army, the Russian Army and the Army of Mexico. As the men engaged receive \$30 a month, and are provided with everything, the detail is considered a very desirable one. The troops are not expected to take part in any professional show business, the only requirement being that they shall perform their usual evolutions.

As was exclusively stated in the "Army and Navy Journal" last week, the President finally approved the Navy Appropriation bill, and that measure is thus a law. The Army and Fortifications bills were approved on the Wednesday preceding the inauguration and the Naval act received executive approval on the following morning. Secretary Long has been in consultation with the subordinate officials of the Department in regard to carrying out the provisions of the Navy bill. Specifications are being drawn up by Chief Naval Constr. Hichborn and Engineer-in-Chief Melville for the three 30-knot torpedo boats authorized by the law, and when they are completed advertisements will be issued. It is the intention of Secretary Long to secure the passage of a bill by the next Congress eliminating from the statutes the requirement that steel for naval vessels shall be of 60,000 pounds tensile strength, a provision to this effect being dropped from the Naval bill when it was in conference.

The Vice-President laid before the Senate on Monday, March 8, a communication of the Secretary of War transmitting a report from the Quartermaster General of the Army on the claim of A. H. Herr, of the District of Columbia, for reimbursement for damage done to his buildings at Harper's Ferry during the war. The Quartermaster General relates that a board of officers which examined Mr. Herr's claim found that there was due him from the Government \$17,288. The second Controller disallowed this claim, because an act of Congress passed in 1887 prohibited the settlement of certain claims originating in a State or part of a State declared in insurrection by proclamation of the President in 1862. Later the Quartermaster General reduced the amount allowed by the board of officers to \$15,294, and, still later, when Col. Blunt reported that the occupation of Herr's Island by the Army had the effect of protecting the property, the claim was reduced to \$6,886.

Unless a majority of the organization should decide otherwise, the Army has taken from the Navy a desirable billet in the shape of the chairmanship of the Lighthouse Board. Secretary Herbert, before retirement, ordered Captain W. S. Schley, U. S. N., to duty as the successor of Rear Admiral Walker on the board, when that officer retires on March 20. The other naval member of the board is Captain R. D. Evans. Neither of these officers ranks with Brigadier General Wilson, Chief of Engineers, who is the Army's representative on the board. On account of his multitudinous duties, it may be that General Wilson will relinquish his membership on the board, and that the War Department will assign a junior officer in his stead. In this event, the Navy, in the person of Captain Schley, will retain the chairmanship. Should Captain Evans be successful in getting the Bureau of Navigation, Rear Admiral Beardslee may be detached from the Pacific station and ordered to the Lighthouse Board as its chairman so as to prevent this billet from passing from the Navy.

The London "Daily News" has a dispatch from Canea saying that the British, French and Italian Admirals landed Wednesday afternoon and held a conference with the insurgent leaders at Akrotiri. They expressed regret that they allowed the Turkish warships and troops to fire upon the insurgents during the previous day's fighting, believing then that the insurgents were the aggressors. Since then, they said, they had learned that it was the Bashi-Bazouks who provoked the conflict. In the course of the interview, the dispatch says, it was learned that the Cretans had not received the Admirals' warning previous to the bombardment of Feb. 21, and that they were unaware also of the promise of autonomy for Crete or the offer of the surgeons, which communications were entrusted to Comdr. Reineck, of the Greek warship Hydra. The Admirals of the foreign warships have warned the commandant at Canea that if the Bashi-Bazouks again provoke the insurgents to an encounter their village will be bombarded by the warships, and, moreover, that no band of Bashi-Bazouks will hereafter be allowed to enter Canea or to sally out into the country.

Miss Julia Marlow's and Robert Tabor's performance of "For Bonnie Prince Charlie," at Wallack's Theatre, New York City, is a welcome oasis in the desert of stripped women and inane jokes to which vaudeville and

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farce comedy have reduced the metropolitan stage. There are a few, too few, exceptions to this sweeping statement, and upon them a special blessing is asked. The play—a translation of M. François Coppée's "Jacobites," has suffered somewhat at the hands of the translator, but retains its strong human interest, its thrilling situations, and much of its poetic charm. The performance of both Miss Marlow and Mr. Tabor is entirely satisfying. They, by their art, create an illusion in the minds of the spectators, and that is a thing that many dramatic artists (?) fail of. The spirit of the piece is patriotism and devotion to a cause. Both these sentiments are powerfully portrayed by Miss Marlow in the part of "Mary," a beggar maid, also by Mr. Tabor as "Angus," the blind grandfather of "Mary." The company is uniformly good. Mr. Henry Doughty, as "Cameron of Lochiel," gave a convincing representation of a Scottish chief sudden and dangerous in quarrel.

The air has been filled with rumors during the past week that President McKinley proposed to appoint Rear Adm. Walker either as Assistant Secretary of the Navy or as Minister to Hawaii. Rear Adm. Walker will retire March 20, and some naval officers express the opinion that legally there is nothing in the way to prevent the appointment of their retiring colleague to either of the posts named. An official of the Department pointed out to the "Army and Navy Journal's" correspondent that the law creating the office of Assistant Secretary of the Navy provides specifically that the person appointed to fill it shall be a citizen from civil life. It was further stated that the revised statutes provide that the commissions of any military or naval officer accepting a diplomatic mission should terminate from the date of such acceptance, and the vacancy thus created in the establishment to which the officer belonged should be filled. Unless Rear Adm. Walker, therefore, should decide to resign from the Navy he cannot receive either of the appointments referred to, and no one believes for an instant that this officer, for four years of political office holding, will give up an honored place upon the retired list of the Navy.

Unfortunately for a number of officers of the two services, the Senate, before the expiration of its last regular session, failed to act upon their nominations to a higher grade. The nominations were all made by Mr. Cleveland before his retirement, and will have to be repeated by Mr. McKinley, with a possible exception in one case—that to fill a vacancy in the Corps of Professors of Mathematics. Here are the names of the Army officers, whose nominations to the grades, placed opposite their names, failed of confirmation: Louis Philip Brant, Captain; Hiram McLemore Powell, 1st Lieutenant; Fred Winchester Sladen, 1st Lieutenant; Harry Hill Bauholtz, 1st Lieutenant; Henry Thornberg Ferguson, 1st Lieutenant; Henry Grant Learnard, 1st Lieutenant; Preston Brown, 2d Lieutenant; William D. Conrad, 2d Lieutenant; Louis Herman Gross, 2d Lieutenant; Thomas Franklin, 2d Lieutenant; George H. Steel, 2d Lieutenant. The appointment made by Mr. Cleveland to fill the vacancy existing in the Corps of Professors of Mathematics was that of Paul J. Dashiell, of Maryland, brother of Asst. Naval Constr. R. B. Dashiell, U. S. N. Mr. Dashiell is now employed as a professor in the mathematical department of the Naval Academy, and has there made a record for efficiency, to which may be ascribed Mr. Cleveland's action in nominating him to the vacancy in the corps. Naval officers will also be interested to learn that the nomination of F. P. B. Sands, to be Commissioner of the District of Columbia, also failed. Mr. Sands is a son of Adm. Sands, and is related to Capt. Sands, U. S. N.

"The Army and Navy Journal" is the only service paper which has ever received official recognition in any form.

"And be it further enacted, That the laws relating to the Army, Navy, the Militia and the Marine Corps of the United States be published officially in the United States 'Army and Navy Journal,' at such rates as are fixed by the Secretary of State for the publication of the laws of the United States."—U. S. Statutes at Large, 39th Congress, Session II., Chapter 167, Section 13. Approved March 2, 1867.

So far as we can learn, this law is still in force, as it is not embodied in the Revised Statutes, and does not appear to have been repealed by them. A question as to this law appears to have arisen in the office of the Assistant Attorney General, Washington, and an inquiry was addressed to the business office of the "Journal," asking that the law be located, as it could not be found in the Revised Statutes, which has only nine chapters. A reply was sent referring the inquirer to chapter 167, Statutes at Large, where the law appears. The letter of inquiry was addressed to the "Army and Navy Journal," and not to its editor. Some one, with an ass's ears and a liar's tongue, appears to have heard of the correspondence here referred to, which was confined to a single letter of inquiry and the answer, and has sought to distort its meaning and to give it a personal application. This has resulted in some inquiries for information which are here answered.

Section 79, Revised Statutes, 1873, reads as follows: "After the fourth day of March, eighteen hundred and seventy-five, [no money shall be paid from the Treasury for] the publication of the laws in newspapers [shall cease]."

We are advised that this does not repeal the law quoted above, which was part of the Civil Service Appropriation Act for the year named.

1. By direction of the Secretary of War, paragraphs 148, 191, 408, 573, 709 and 1214 of the Regulations are amended to read as follows:

148.—The cause of discharge and the soldier's age at date of enlistment will be stated in the body of the discharge certificate. His character will be accurately described at the bottom of the certificate, but if not sufficiently good to allow of his re-enlistment, the words, "No objection to his re-enlistment is known to exist," will be erased. The words "Service honest and faithful," or "Service not honest and faithful," as the case may be, will be entered under "Remarks" in the military record on the back of the discharge certificate, and will also be noted on the final statements. The company commander will, before submitting the discharge certificate to the proper officer for signature, inform the soldier of the character he intends to give him. Should the soldier feel that injustice will be done him thereby, he may at once apply for redress to the post commander, who will immediately convene a board of officers to determine the facts in the case, and will briefly note the finding of the board, if approved by him, on the discharge certificate. But in all cases where the company commander deems a soldier's services unfaithful, he should whenever practicable notify the soldier at least thirty days prior to discharge of the character which he intends to give, in order that the soldier may have ample opportunity to apply for and be heard before the board. In such cases the proceedings of the board, showing all the facts pertinent to the inquiry, with the views of the intermediate commanders indorsed thereon, will be transmitted for the consideration and action of the War Department. This board may be called upon the application of the post or company commander, and if by the former the department commander shall appoint it. The character given by the company commander, also the character found by the board, will be noted on the muster roll. The officer who prepares the discharge will state thereon whether the man is married or unmarried, the number of his minor children, and, if discharged from a re-enlistment, the number thereof.

191.—Purchasing commissaries, officers on duty at general depots of supply, and others indicated in the preceding paragraph, whether reporting by letter to department commanders or not, are subject to their orders for court-martial or other duty in an emergency only; and officers on duty with the schools at Fort Leavenworth, Fort Monroe, and Fort Riley will not be detached without the orders of the Secretary of War or the Commanding General of the Army.

408.—The Vice President and President of the Senate and American or foreign ambassadors receive a salute of 19 guns; members of the Cabinet, the Chief Justice, the Speaker of the House of Representatives, a committee of Congress officially visiting a military post, and governors, within their respective States or Territories, receive 17 guns. The Assistant Secretary of War, when officially visiting a military post, receives 15 guns.

573.—When the principal of the bond is a corporation, a copy of the record of the selection of the officers executing the bond in its behalf, and a copy of the by-law or other record of the proceedings of the governing body of the corporation, showing their authority to execute the same, will be attached to the bond; these copies to be certified by the custodian of such records under the seal of the corporation to be correct copies.

709.—A board of survey will be called by the commanding officer of the post or station. It will be composed of three officers, exclusive of the commanding officer and those who are interested, if that number be present for duty; otherwise, of as many as are so present, exclusive of the commanding and interested officers; or if none but the commanding officer and interested officers be present for duty, then of the commanding officer. When only the responsible or interested officer is present, he will not constitute himself a board of survey, but will furnish the department commander his certificate of facts and circumstances, supported by affidavits of enlisted men or others who are cognizant thereof. Should a case thus presented not be considered satisfactory, or in a case in which only interested officers with opposing interests are present for duty at the post, the department commander may make the necessary investigation. In cases where the property in question has been previously acted upon by a board of survey, the order convening the board will so state and require that the proceedings of any previous board or boards be considered.

1214.—Blank forms for official telegrams will be furnished by the Quartermaster General for the use of all persons in the military service.

II. By direction of the Secretary of War the following paragraphs are added to the Regulations, viz.:

213 a.—The flag of the Secretary of War will be of scarlet bunting, measuring 12 feet fly and 6 feet 8 inches hoist, having upon it an eagle with outstretched wings. On the breast of the eagle a U. S. shield; in the right talon an olive branch, with berries, and in the left a bunch of arrows; in the eagle's beak a scroll with the motto "E Pluribus Unum." In the field of the shield there shall be placed two rows of stars, 6 in the upper and 7 in the lower row, placed equidistant apart. There shall also be placed in each corner of the flag a white star, the measurement of which shall be about 9.8 inches from point to point. The distance from the upper or lower edges of the flag to the center of the stars shall be about 12.8 inches, and the distance from the heading and end of the flag to the center of the stars about 17.25 inches.

Colors for the Secretary of War.

214 a.—Of scarlet silk, 5 feet 6 inches fly, 4 feet 4 inches on the pike, which will be 9 feet long, including spearhead and ferrule. To have in the center embroidered in silk a golden brown American eagle with outstretched wings; on its breast a U. S. shield; in the right talon an olive branch with red berries, and in the left a bunch of arrows; a red scroll held in the eagle's beak with the motto "E Pluribus Unum" worked in yellow; and in the upper part of the U. S. shield a group of 13 white stars, about ¾ inch from point to point, arranged in two rows, the upper row consisting of 6 and the lower row of 7 stars. The design, letters, and figures to be embroidered in silk, the same on both sides of the color. To have a star embroidered in white silk placed at each corner of the flag, about 4¼ inches from point to point. The distance from the upper or lower edges of the flag to the center of the stars to be about 7½ inches, and from the pike casing or end of the fly to the center of the stars about 13 inches.

The color to be trimmed with white silk knotted fringe, 3 inches deep, and one cord and tassel about 8 feet 6 inches long, to be of red and white silk intermixed.

By command of Major General Miles. GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

Capt. Yates Stirling, U. S. N., commanding the South Atlantic station, has informed the Navy Department by cable that during practice firing with the great guns of the Yantic at Montevideo, on March 8, one of the guns discharged prematurely and killed Coxswain P. Murphy and dangerously injured Seaman O. Germundson. Capt. Stirling has convened a court of inquiry.

PERSONALS.

Post Chaplain George W. Dunbar, U. S. A., has been placed on the retired list on account of age.

Senator Platt, of New York, has strongly indorsed Cornelius Van Cott, formerly Postmaster of New York City, for the position of Assistant Secretary of the Navy.

Lieut. B. T. Walling, U. S. N., of the Navy Yard, New York, and Lieut. T. M. Brumby, U. S. N., of the Naval Observatory, are at the Army and Navy Club, Washington.

Lieut. Col. William J. Volkmar, U. S. A., Asst. Adjt. Gen., Department of the Colorado, was in Washington during inauguration week, and assisted Gen. Porter in making the general arrangements for the ceremonies.

Former Secretary Herbert, before relinquishing the duties of his office, gave the following names to five of the new torpedo boats: Porter, to No. 6, recently named the Farragut; Du Pont, No. 7; Dahlgren, No. 9; T. A. Craven, No. 10, and Farragut, No. 11.

Capt. W. Bainbridge Hoff, U. S. N., who became prominent about a year ago on account of his celebrated cruise on the Lancaster, has been recommended for retirement on account of disabilities incurred in the line of duty. His retirement will promote Comdr. Charles D. Sigbee, hydrographer, to the grade of Captain.

Surg. Thomas Owens, U. S. N., retired, who died at Washington, D. C., March 8, served during a portion of the War in the Navy as an Acting Assistant Surgeon, was appointed Assistant Surgeon, U. S. N., in April, 1882, attained the grade of Surgeon in 1890, and was retired March 10, 1896, for disability incident to the service.

It is now definitely settled that Major General Wesley Merritt will be transferred from the command of the Department of the Missouri to the command of the Department of the East on the 2d of April, the day of the retirement for age of Major General T. H. Ruger. The successor of Major General Merritt, in command of the Department of the Missouri, has not yet been selected.

Appointments of cadets to the Military Academy, West Point, during the past week have been made as follows: Ralph J. Sprague, New York City, 8th District, N. Y.; Wm. E. Mould, Cheboygan, 10th District, Mich.; Edward C. Willoughby, Alternate, Gaylor, 10th District, Mich.; Raymond A. Linton, Saginaw, 8th District, Mich.; Oliver R. Austin, Alternate, St. Charles, 8th District, Mich.

Capt. Henry O. S. Heistand, 11th Inf., U. S. A., has been assigned to duty at the White House as special aide-de-camp to the President. His duties are not defined, but it is presumed he will act as an assistant to Private Secretary Porter. Capt. Heistand is an intimate friend of the President and Mrs. McKinley, and has been with them almost constantly since the November elections.

Benjamin F. Peters, of Harrisburg, Pa., has been appointed chief clerk of the Navy Department, to succeed Mr. Benjamin Micou, who was the able chief clerk under Secretary Herbert. Mr. Peters has been a clerk in the Navy Department for sixteen years, and is thoroughly conversant with the details of the department business. Mr. Micou is to engage in the practice of law in Washington in company with former Secretary Herbert.

The post of Fort Douglas had a distinguished visitor Sunday, Feb. 28, in the person of Capt. Francis Tuttle, commander of the U. S. Revenue cutter Bear. The Captain is on his way to Seattle, where his ship is at present located, and is under orders to cruise into the Arctic Ocean at the earliest possible time after the breaking up of the ice-pack. He stopped off for a few hours to visit his friend, Capt. Brereton, whose guest he was while at the post. His ship has figured in several important marine events during the time it has been in service.

President and Mrs. McKinley have finally decided upon the Foundry Church, which they attended during the years that the President was a member of the Lower House, as a place of worship. This church, one of the least pretensions of any in town, is a plain structure, built of brick and situated quite in the business part of the city, and within easy walking distance of the Executive Mansion. It was erected in 1815 by Mr. Fox, an ironmaster of Georgetown, as a thanks offering that his foundry was not destroyed in the War of 1812; hence its name.

Secretary of War Alger has selected Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., as instructor of tactics at the military college of the Greater Republic of Central America in Nicaragua. The authority for this detail passed Congress at the close of the session, and was approved by President Cleveland on March 3. Lieut. Kennon has recently been on duty with the Intercontinental Railway Commission, and his selection is to a great extent due to his thorough knowledge of the Spanish language. The appointment, which was made at the solicitation of the Central American Republic, takes effect immediately.

These officers of the U. S. N. were in Washington, D. C., the past week, located as follows: Lieut. J. M. Orchard, of the Naval Academy, is at the Concord, on leave. Chief Engr. C. R. Roelke, U. S. N., of the Raleigh, has been at 2004 F street, N. W. Lieut. Wm. L. Rodgers, of the training ship Alliance, is at 1733 N. street, N. W. Lieut. W. L. Field, of the schoolship St. Mary's, is a guest of the Army and Navy Club. Capt. J. B. Coghlan, of the training ship Richmond, is at the Ebbitt. Lieut. Comdr. Wm. Swift, of the Indiana, is at 324 Indiana avenue. Lieut. W. V. Bronaugh, U. S. N., of the Castine, is at 1615 Riggs place, on leave.

These officers of the Army were in Washington, D. C., this week, located as follows: Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf., U. S. A., and Maj. Mott Hooton, 25th Inf., U. S. A., at the War Department; Lieut. Frederick W. Fluger, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. H. L. Threlkeld, 13th Inf., have been at Washington Barracks, on leave; Capt. William H. Beck, 10th Cav., U. S. A., is at the Ebbitt, on business connected with the Indian Office; Capt. Theodore A. Bingham, C. E., U. S. A., is at the Shoreham; Capt. Robert J. Gibson, Med. Dept., U. S. A., was in Washington, returning to his station, Fort Thomas, Ky., from leave; Capt. William W. Gibson, Ord. Dept., U. S. A., was in Washington, en route to Cleveland, Ohio, from leave of absence.

A Washington dispatch to the St. Louis "Globe-Democrat" says: "The detail of Lieut. Warren, 2d Cav., to be agent of the Fort Hull Indian Agency in Idaho is the result of an investigation which caused several changes in management. It was the outcome of a recent visit of the Bannock and Shoshone Indians, who occupy the reservation. They made complaint against Agent Thomas R. Teter, and said their interests were not being properly managed, and they wanted a new man. Indian Inspector Wright soon afterward was directed to investigate the charges, and he has just returned from there and reported to the Secretary of the Interior. He recommended the dismissal of Agent Teter and of Ravennell McBeth, the clerk. Both of these have been dismissed, and Irwin assigned by the Secretary of War to take charge of the agency."

Lieut. James P. Harbeson, 12th Inf., is enjoying a ten days' leave with friends in Wilmington, Del.

Lieut. A. Van P. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav., and bride, on their wedding tour, are visiting at Montclair, N. J.

Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st U. S. Art., of Fort Monroe, is visiting relatives in Washington, D. C., this week.

Chaplain H. H. Hall, U. S. A., was expected to leave Fort Barrancas, Fla., this week on an extended sick leave.

Lieut. M. C. Smith, 2d U. S. Cav., on three months' leave, since Dec. 9 last, has rejoined at Fort Wingate, N. M.

Comdr. G. A. Converse, U. S. N., stationed at Newport, R. I., is at 1613 New Hampshire avenue, Washington, D. C.

Maj. H. B. Lowry, U. S. M. C., and Senior Quartermaster, has been ordered for examination by a medical board for retirement.

Maj. H. M. Enos, U. S. A., residing at 502 Barstow street, Waukesha, Wis., passed on March 10 from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Miss Mab Corwin Albee, daughter of Lieut. G. E. Albee, U. S. A., was married March 9 at New Haven, Conn., to Mr. Louis Grandison Sayles.

Lieut. H. S. Hawkins, 4th U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Walla Walla from a pleasant trip to Fort Leavenworth to attend the wedding of his sister.

Capt. J. W. Bean, U. S. A., of Palatka, Fla., reached his 64th birthday on March 8, and consequently passed from the limited to the unlimited retired list.

Asst. Paymr. Joseph Pyffe, U. S. N., sailed per steamer March 10 to Montevideo as pay officer of the Yantic, to fill the vacancy made by the flight of Paymr. Brawley.

Capt. T. S. McCaleb, 9th Inf., on leave from Madison Barracks, N. Y., may not rejoin for some weeks, as he is at present under medical treatment at Washington, D. C.

Lieut. Geo. W. Read, 5th Cav., Regimental Quartermaster since Oct. 1, 1894, has been transferred to Regimental Adjutant, and Lieut. John M. Jenkins has succeeded him as Regimental Quartermaster.

"Harper's Round Table" for Feb. 16 has an article by Franklin Matthews, upon "The Use of Torpedoes in War," with illustrations of the Whitehead and Howell as illustrations of the automobile and controllable.

The bill granting a pension to the widow of Bvt. Brig. Gen. Ely S. Parker, late U. S. A., has become a law without the signature of the President, not having been returned with a veto.

Lieut. Col. G. B. Russell, 14th U. S. Inf., who has remained on duty at Fort McPherson, Ga., since his promotion one year ago, will shortly join his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, Washington.

At a regular meeting of the New York Genealogical and Biographical Society, 226 West 58th street, held on Friday evening, March 12, 1897, an address was delivered by Capt. James Parker, late U. S. N., on "The Parker and Kearny Families of New Jersey."

Lieut. Col. Jacob Kline, 9th Inf.; Maj. Tully McCrea, 5th Art., and Capt. A. P. Blockson, 6th Cav., are expected in a few days at Governors Island, N. Y., where they will remain for a few weeks as members of a board to examine enlisted candidates for commissions.

An examination will be held by the Civil Service Commission, April 26, for the positions of draftsmen and assistant draftsmen in the Bureau of Construction and Repair, Navy Department, and at navy yards and other stations, where work is being done under that bureau. The salaries range from \$1,250 to \$2,000 per annum.

Capt. Charles Shaler, U. S. A., and Capt. Charles S. Smith, U. S. A., Ordnance Department, have been ordered to examination for promotion. The examination will take place in New York next week before a board, of which Lieut. Col. J. P. Farley, Ordnance Department, is president, and Maj. Frank Phipps, Ordnance Department, is recorder.

Maj. Nathaniel R. Chambliss, of Selma, Ala., who died suddenly in the cathedral at Baltimore on March 7, while attending service with his wife, was graduated from West Point May 6, 1861, appointed to the 3d Artillery and resigned May 25 following to join the Confederate Army. The family came to Baltimore six months ago to be with a son who is a student at Johns Hopkins University. Another son, N. R. Chambliss, Jr., is at West Point.

Capt. Eben Swift, 5th Cav., concludes an excellent article in the Journal of the Military Service Institution, entitled "The Lyceum at Fort Agawam," by putting into the mouth of the Commanding Officer these words: "In closing now the labors of the class of officers at this post for another year, let me urge you to give serious thought to these words of Ruskin: 'The sin of idleness is a thousandfold greater in you than in others; for the fates of those who will one day be under your command hang upon your knowledge; lost moments now will cost lives then, and every instant which you carelessly take for play, you will buy with blood.'"

Capt. John S. Loud, 9th Cav., commanding the post of Fort Washakie, and Mrs. Loud have returned to their post. Capt. Loud was lately examined for promotion before the examining board at Fort Leavenworth. Mrs. Loud, who left Fort Washakie early in October last, visited old friends at Fort Robinson, her mother in Philadelphia and daughters in Detroit and Omaha, joined the Captain upon completion of his examination, and they together visited friends in Chicago, Denver, Fort Logan, Omaha, and Fort Russell. We understand that Capt. Loud was present at the late meeting of the "Mystic Shriners" at Cheyenne, and has been lately elected as Eminent Commander of "Hugh de Payen" Commandery, Knights Templar, at Landen, Wyo. He has been P. E. C. of the same Masonic order for many years past, and we understand the Captain is one of the highest Masons now in the Army.

Miss Sara, daughter of Capt. Richard Strador Collum, U. S. M. C., was married March 2 in Philadelphia to Mr. Frederick Cook Beecher. Rev. William H. Falkner, D. D., the rector, performed the ceremony in St. Philip's Protestant Episcopal Church. It was a very pretty affair, the bridesmaids wearing white organdie over taffeta and pink satin bows, and carrying pink carnations. The maid of honor wore organdie over taffeta with lace trimmings, and carried pink carnations. The bride met the groom at the chancel rail, ascending the aisle on the arm of her father, who was in full uniform. Miss Collum wore white bengaline, chiffon and duchesse lace trimmings, and carried an immense bouquet of white roses. The maid of honor was the bride's sister, Miss Gertrude Lee Collum. The best man was Mr. Nagle Rawlins. The bridesmaids were Miss Ida Lowry, of Washington; Miss Lillian Walker, Miss Claude Dawson and Miss May Price. The ushers were Mr. Johnson W. Collum, Mr. B. Gordon Potter, Mr. Herman L. Dieck, Mr. Jesse Moore Greenman, Mr. W. J. Moore and Mr. John A. McKenna. After a reception at the house of the bride's father, 201 St. Marks square, Mr. and Mrs. Beecher left on their honeymoon.

Lieut. M. H. Barnum, 10th U. S. Cav., has rejoined at Fort Assiniboine from a visit to the East on leave.

Lieut. L. Hardeman, Q. M., 10th Cav., is preparing to leave Fort Assiniboine, Mont., on an extended leave.

Lieut. J. H. Gardner, 9th Cav., is on a short visit to Quincy, Ill., prior to rejoining at Fort Washakie, Wyo.

Lieut. W. C. Bennett, 12th U. S. Inf., lately at Fort Thomas, Ky., is a recent arrival at Fort Niobrara, Neb.

Mrs. Lamont held an informal reception, March 8, to personal friends who called to say good-bye before her departure for Florida.

Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th U. S. Inf., a recent guest at the Hotel Johnson, Washington, D. C., has returned to Fort McPherson, Ga.

Gen. J. S. Witcher, Paymr., U. S. A., stationed at San Francisco, visited in Washington, D. C., last week, and witnessed the inauguration.

Asst. Surg. G. D. DeShou, U. S. A., on leave at 123 Newbury street, Boston, Mass., visited friends at Governors Island, and in New York City this week.

Capt. T. A. Bingham, while on duty as Superintendent of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, will have the rank, pay and emolument of a Colonel.

The missionary boards of the country have, it is stated, joined in recommending the appointment of Maj. Gen. O. O. Howard, retired, as United States Minister to Turkey.

Capt. A. H. Goodlie, U. S. A., retired, and Mrs. Goodlie have returned to their home in the suburbs of Lexington, Ky., after a month's sojourn at the Ebbitt House, Washington.

Lieut. G. T. Langhorne, A. D. C. to Gen. Wheaton, is at present in charge of the A. G. O. Headquarters Dept. of the Colorado, during the absence of Lieut. Col. W. J. Volkmar in the East.

Ord. Sergt. William Welsh, U. S. A., just retired from active service, served for many years in the 5th U. S. Art., and was highly respected. No more faithful soldier ever wore the uniform.

Comy. Sergts. J. F. C. Doscher, an old 17th Inf. man, and Charles Starr, an old 6th Inf. man, both appointed from the line, June 21, 1873, and both with excellent records, have been retired from active service.

Brig. Gen. Thomas C. Sullivan, Comy. Gen., has selected the senior Colonel of the department, William H. Bell, as his principal assistant. This necessitates a change for Col. Bell from Denver to Washington, D. C.

Lieut. J. T. Dean, 14th U. S. Inf., relinquished duty on the staff of Gen. Brooke on March 4, and will spend until early in July next on leave before joining his regiment at Vancouver Barracks, or, as the phrase goes, "wherever it may then be."

Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, of the Cavalry, recently promoted from the 3d Cav., at Fort Ethan Allen, is fortunate in his detail with National Guard of the State from which he was appointed to the U. S. Military Academy, Wisconsin, with station at Madison.

Sergts. Henry W. Stamford, Magnus Nordquist and Walter S. Volkmar, Signal Corps, have been detailed by Gen. Bliss, commanding the Dept. of Texas, to proceed from San Antonio to Camp Eagle Pass, via Laredo, on bicycles, for the purpose of testing the cactus-proof tires supplied them. The distance is about 200 miles.

Maj. H. B. Lowry, quartermaster on the general staff of the Colonel Commandant of the Marine Corps, who was recently ordered before a naval retiring board, has been reported to the Navy Department mentally and physically qualified for active service. Consequently he will not be retired until he reaches the legal retiring age of 62 years—five years hence.

Mrs. Ballington Booth, of the Salvation Army, made an address to the troops of the U. S. Army at Fort Wadsworth March 6. The meeting was held in one of the large arcades in the barracks, which was crowded with three hundred persons. Mrs. Booth spoke for forty minutes, related many personal experiences, and urged a Christian life upon her hearers.

The speaker of the House has announced these appointments: Visitors to Military Academy—Messrs. Miliken, Belknap and Washington. Visitors to Naval Academy—Messrs. Wilson, of New York; Hart and Foss. The Vice-President has appointed as visitors to the Military Academy Senators Hoar and Wolcott; as visitors to the Naval Academy, Senators Lindsay and Carter.

Three wills made by the late Philo Norton McGiffin, who some weeks ago committed suicide, were filed in the office of the Surrogate, New York, March 8. In the third will, which will take precedence over the others, made in December, 1896, the testator repeats the directions about his body, and adds that he desires to be buried or cremated in the clothes in which he might die, and says that this shall be done "with my body unexamined." In the last will the bulk of the estate is left to the decedent's mother.

Maj. Abram Bassford, formerly Captain, 8th U. S. Cav., who resigned in 1869, contributes to the New York "Sun" some interesting recollections of the late Gen. Andrew J. Smith. In it he says: "I can testify we were never whipped while under Gen. Smith. I think he had the best fighting corps in the Army, composed of Western and Eastern men. Every man had the utmost confidence in the General. He was very lenient with them while on the march, but very severe while in the presence of the enemy; hence, his great success."

Gen. Grenville M. Dodge, Grand Marshal of the Grant Monumental Inaugural parade, in assuming command, has issued G. O. 1, in which he announces the following appointments: A. Noel Blakeman, Chief of Staff; Col. H. C. Corbin, U. S. A., Adjutant General; Capt. John A. Johnson, U. S. A., Assistant Adjutant General; Col. William Cary Sanger, N. G. N. Y., Inspector General, and Gen. T. F. Rodenbough, U. S. A., retired, special aide. All military, civic, corporate and social organizations desiring to take part in the parade on April 27, or desiring any information relative to it, are requested to make application at the earliest possible date at the Grand Marshal's headquarters, room 292, 1 Broadway, New York City.

The marriage at Leavenworth, March 2, of Lieut. A. V. P. Anderson, 6th U. S. Cav., to Miss Cora Collins, to which we referred briefly last week, was a brilliant affair, taking place in the First Presbyterian Church. The bridal party entered in the following order: Miss M. Hiatt, then Lieuts. J. R. Lindsay, 14th Inf., and O. R. Wolf, 22d Inf.; Miss Lillian McKibben, followed by Lieuts. C. R. Howland, 20th Inf., and George Kirkpatrick, 8th Cav.; then Miss Maud Myers and Lieut. Phillips, 6th Cav.; then the maid of honor, Miss M. Myers, followed by the bride with her father. The groom was accompanied by Lieut. H. L. Howard, 6th Cav., as best man. A reception followed at Chickering Hall. The bride and groom were assisted in receiving by Mr. and Mrs. Collins, mother and father of the bride, and Dr. and Mrs. E. W. Myers, of Kansas City, and Lieut. Howard. Lieut. and Mrs. Anderson left at 10 P. M. for Montclair, N. J., to visit his parents, who gave them a reception March 6.

Navy officers lately visiting in New York City are: Ensign D. F. Sellers, Lieut. R. Welles, Jr., Grand Hotel.

Lieut. R. L. Hamilton, 22d U. S. Inf., on leave, is visiting in St. Augustine, Fla., with quarters at the Valencia.

Lieut. W. O. Johnson, 7th U. S. Inf., under recent promotion, goes from Fort Brady, Mich., to Fort Logan, Colo.

Lieut. Robert Sewell, 7th U. S. Cav., who is visiting relatives at Camden, N. J., has received an extension of leave for fifteen days.

Mr. Lewis J. Finney, who was ex-Secretary Herbert's private secretary, has been reappointed as private secretary to Secretary Long.

Mrs. Lizzie S. Darr has, it is understood, withdrawn her objection to the probate of the will of her late father, Mr. John D. Townsend.

Lieut. F. P. Avery, 3d U. S. Inf., who is located at Lynne Castle, Pass Christian, Miss., has had his sick leave extended two months.

Lieut. F. S. Wild, 6th U. S. Inf., under recent orders, changes base from Columbus Barracks to Fort Thomas, Ky., where he will join about the middle of April.

Maj. Gen. Miles and Capt. F. Michler were present, by special invitation, at the reception given March 10 by Secretary of State Sherman to the Diplomatic Corps.

Miss Minnie Townsend, daughter of Col. E. F. Townsend, U. S. A., after spending several months in Europe and in Washington, is visiting Maj. E. B. Kirk and family, at Toledo, Ohio.

Capt. J. A. Johnston, 8th U. S. Cav., arrived in New York City this week, for duty in connection with the dedication of Gen. Grant's tomb, April 27 next. He will remain until early in May.

Capt. Stanhope E. Blunt, Ordnance Department, U. S. A., who is nearing promotion to Major, is fortunate in his assignment to the command of so important an arsenal as that at Rock Island.

Lieut. D. P. Cordray, 17th U. S. Inf., who bade good-bye to friends at Governors Island this week, is spending a month's leave at Newark, Ohio, before rejoining his regiment at Columbus Barracks.

Brig. Gen. William P. Craighill, U. S. A., retired, formerly Chief of Engineers, has returned to Washington from a few weeks' visit to Georgia and Florida. His trip did him much good, and he is in excellent health.

Capt. G. P. Cotton and Lieuts. John Pope and G. W. S. Stevens, 1st U. S. Art., the regimental board of examination for gunners, etc., have completed their labors at Key West Barracks and are now at Fort Barrancas, Fla.

At a recent meeting of the officers' lyceum of the 1st Regt., Oregon National Guard, at Portland, Gen. E. S. Otis and several of his staff were visitors, and Lieut. J. P. O'Neil, 25th U. S. Inf., read an interesting paper on Custer's last battle.

The closing exercises of the Army Medical School, session of 1896-97, took place March 12 at the Army Medical Museum, Washington, D. C., and were very interesting. The young Assistant Surgeons leave in a few days for the stations to which they already have been assigned in orders.

Gen. Russell Hastings, of Bermuda, West Indies, who commanded the 23d Ohio Regt., in which President McKinley was an officer, was knocked down by a wagon in Washington, D. C., and his right leg was fractured near the knee joint. At the time of the accident Gen. Hastings was returning from a visit to President McKinley, to say good-bye to his old comrade, preparatory to sailing for Bermuda.

Army officers lately visiting in New York City are: Lieut. Col. I. Arnold, Jr., Lieut. J. A. Ryan, Lieut. J. T. Crabbs, Capt. R. J. Gibson, Lieut. C. B. Hagadorn, Lieut. S. C. Hazzard, Capt. M. F. Walz, Capt. R. K. Evans, Lieut. J. A. Moss, Grand Hotel; Capt. S. P. Jocelyn, Holland House; Lieut. A. Van P. Anderson, Murray Hill; Capt. C. S. Smith, Gerlach; Capt. H. E. Tutherly, Holland House; Gen. H. L. Abbot, Park Avenue.

Russell Montgomery, the 19-year-old son of the Hon. J. B. Montgomery, of Portland, has at last been heard from, says the Vancouver "Independent." He was a cadet at the Naval Academy, from which he disappeared early last year, after having failed to pass. Search failed to locate him, but word has now been received that he is a lieutenant in the Cuban army, together with twenty other Americans in the army, commanded by Gen. Ruiz Riviera in Pinar del Rio Province.

The North Dakota Chapter of the Sons of the Revolution has been organized at Fargo, with officers as follows: President, Rev. F. M. J. Craft; vice-president, Rev. I. H. McElroy; secretary, G. H. Phelps; treasurer, W. L. Stockwell; registrar, H. C. Plumley; chaplain, Father Crafts; historian, Rev. H. McElroy; board of managers, Dr. J. H. Johnson, W. L. Stockwell, Fred B. Morrill, E. M. Robinson and Rev. L. H. McElroy; delegates to National Society, H. C. Plumley, F. B. Morrill and Dr. J. H. Johnson; alternates, E. M. Robinson, W. L. Stockwell and G. H. Phelps.

Capt. E. C. Gilbreath, 11th Inf., who is close to his promotion to Major, was recently presented by his company, B. Whipple Barracks, with a valuable saber, shoulder knots, dress belt and a Major's shoulder straps. The Arizona "Journal-Miner," referring to the occasion, says: "Capt. Gilbreath appreciates the gift more than any he has received during his thirty-five years of service. He is not only liked by the men in his command and his fellow-officers, but he is very popular with all who know him, as he is a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, and his many friends outside of the Army are pleased at the prospects of his early promotion."

Lieut. John F. Sewell, C. E., U. S. A., who was temporarily in charge of public buildings and grounds, has been assigned to duty in the office of the Chief of Engineers as assistant to Capt. Kuhn, in charge of the division of personnel and fortifications, vice Capt. W. M. Black, who has occupied the place of Maj. Charles F. Powell, as engineer commissioner of the District of Columbia. The office of commissioner of public buildings and grounds has been transferred to Capt. Theodore A. Bingham, C. E. Under the law establishing the office Capt. Bingham will have the rank and pay of a Colonel of engineers while performing the duties appertaining to it.

At the recent annual banquet of the San Diego (Cal.) local association of the Loyal Legion the guests of honor were Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee and Capt. Henry H. Dyke, of the British man-of-war Comus. No formal programme of toasts was observed, reminiscences of war, with songs and stories consuming the evening. Those present were Maj. Godfrey, Capt. Lamb, Col. W. S. Davis, Capt. H. H. Dyke, Capt. J. H. Barbour, Capt. R. V. Dodge, Judge George Putterbaugh, Maj. Henry Sweeney, Maj. M. Moylan, Capt. A. F. Dill, Col. E. T. Blacker, Capt. W. R. Maize, Capt. C. B. Humphrey, Col. W. R. Smedberg, Maj. F. Earle, Capt. Chas. C. De Rudin, Capt. Cotton, Capt. Flint, Rear Adm. Beardslee, Judge Ricks, Gen. Churchill, Gen. Brown, George H. Stewart and Mr. Shaffer.

FORT DOUGLAS, UTAH.

On Saturday evening, Feb. 27, Lieut. and Mrs. Ducat gave a delightful card party to some of the officers and ladies of the post. Beautiful prizes were awarded the winners, and delicious refreshments were served.

On Thursday afternoon, Feb. 25, Miss Kent, daughter of Col. J. F. Kent, gave a large and brilliant luncheon to the younger officers and ladies. Those present were Miss Wallace, of Salt Lake City; Miss Black, Miss Baldwin, Miss Taylor, Miss Mitchell, Mrs. Stevenson, Capt. Brereton, Lieut. Jenks, Lieut. Jackson, Dr. Kirkpatrick, Lieut. Gurney, Lieut. Seyburn, Lieut. Kenyon, Lieut. Cartwright and Lieut. Laws.

A dancing school, under the direction of Mrs. A. C. Girard, has been organized in the post for the officers' children. They meet in the post hall every Friday evening from 6.30 to 8 o'clock.

On the afternoon of Feb. 20 the Idaho Legislators paid a visit to Fort Douglas. After making a tour of the post they repaired to the post hall to attend a complimentary concert that had been especially arranged for them. As a sign of appreciation of the reception accorded them, they passed a resolution thanking the regiment for their kindness.

Lieut. Leach, who has been quite ill for some time past, is at last convalescent.

Miss Baldwin, daughter of Lieut. Col. Baldwin, of the Engineers, is expected to arrive in the post soon to visit Mrs. Lieut. Augustin.

Miss Buller, who has been visiting Mrs. Nelson, left Friday for California.

Lieut. Leavell, who has been quite ill, is now convalescing.

Lieut. Palmer is also somewhat better after his sickness.

Lieut. Kenyon has joined the regiment from Fort Missoula, Mont.

At a meeting of the Canteen Council for this month a dividend of \$1 per man was declared.

What might be called a triple inspection was held on Feb. 27. First was the regular monthly inspection, next an inspection of the post by the House Committee on Federal Relations of the State (Utah) Legislature, and then the inspection of the post by the Senate Committee, Gov. Wells (of Utah), Gen. Cannon (of the militia), and the members of the Senate Committee on Federal Relations arrived, and the programme of the morning was repeated. Col. Kent, Adj. Cartwright and Lieut. Brett welcoming and extending the hospitalities of the post to the visitors. The barracks, store-rooms, hospital and other parts of the post were visited and inspected. The visitors were then taken to the Officers' Club, where refreshments were served, during which the band having been stationed outside discoursed sweet music. After leaving the club the distinguished guests were entertained by Col. Kent at his quarters for an hour or two, when they left for the city.

Gov. Wells, of Utah, in his annual message to the State Legislature, called its attention to much needed improvements in the post. He suggested that more room should be provided by the Government for officers and men and the different departments. Many of the buildings are old and need repairing. Moreover, the post is a point of interest to tourists, and it is important to the citizens as well as to the regiment that it be made more comfortable and attractive.

The Governor suggested further to the Legislature that it memorialize Congress to make an appropriation sufficient to modernize and bring about these desired improvements. In accordance with his views, the committee inspected the post to obtain information necessary upon which to base the memorial. It is to be hoped that their efforts will result in making Fort Douglas one of the most attractive posts in the United States.

Colonel and Mrs. Kent gave a large and delightful dinner party to several of the officers and ladies of the post on Feb. 26. In addition to those of the post who were present, there were Col. and Mrs. Newman, of the city.

Lieut. W. T. Clark, who has been visiting at the post during the past week, has left for Fort Leavenworth to take his course at the infantry and cavalry school.

Maj. and Mrs. Girard entertained several of their friends at a very pleasant dinner party on the evening of Feb. 25.

One of the most enjoyable informal hops of the season was given at the post hall on the evening of Feb. 26. Nearly all of the officers and ladies were present, and from the city were Mr. and Mrs. Donnellan, Mr. and Mrs. Willard Young, Mr. and Mrs. Caine, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Glendenning, Miss Wallace, and Miss Thorne.

Miss Baldwin, Miss and Mrs. Stevenson, Lieut. Jenks, Lieut. Kerwin and Lieut. Clarke were the recipients of a complimentary concert by the regimental band on Feb. 27.

The post school term for the enlisted men closed on Feb. 26. Examinations were held under the direction of Chaplain Allensworth, which proved to be very satisfactory and showed good progress among the members.

FORT LEAVENWORTH.

Fort Leavenworth items from the Kansas City "Times" and other sources are: "Spoonedye; or, a Game of Bluff," a farce in two acts, was played at Pope Hall recently, the caste being: Tyrone Herbert, Lieut. Webster; Bigler Jenks, Lieut. Lewis; Artie Bruce, Capt. Hammond; Jenks, Lieut. Gregg; Col. Ginty, Lieut. Morrow; Dodo McLaren, Mrs. Krug; Sarah, her maid, Mrs. Lewis; Tessie Ginty, Mrs. White. The production was most successful. The play is a two-act farce, by Miss Grace Furness. No prompting was necessary, and much more attention was paid to "business" than usual, it being apparent that all had their "lines" letter perfect. When all did so well and had parts of such an equal amount of importance it is difficult to make any discriminations in favor of any particular one. The ladies in particular looked and carried out their parts to perfection. Great credit is due to Lieut. Taylor for the artistic arrangement of the scenery and stage furniture, and to Lieut. Lindsay, the manager.

The banquet given by Lieut. A. V. P. Anderson, 6th Cav., recently to a number of his bachelor fellow-officers was a very enjoyable event. The guests were Lieuts. Howard, Webster, Richardson, Kirkpatrick, M. P. Smith, Lindsay, Wolf, Howard, Phillips, Gregg, Mearns, Stacy and Morrow.

Lieut. White, 3d Cav., lectured recently before the student officers on "The Campaign of Atlanta." Mrs. Hill, wife of Lieut. Hill, 20th Inf., entertained the Fort Leavenworth Enchre Club Monday. Prizes were won by Mrs. Paul Wolfe and Mrs. Carter. Lieut. Col. Haskell, 17th Inf., president board of examining officers for promotion, has designated March 15 as the date upon which the following are to report: Lieuts. Arthur C. Ducat, 24th Inf.; William Black, 24th Inf.; Lewis H. Strother,

1st Inf.; Edwin P. Pendleton, 23d Inf., and B. B. Buck, 13th Inf. The date for the examination of Lieut. W. A. Mercer, 8th Inf., has been now fixed for April 15. Mrs. Irons, wife of Capt. Irons, 20th Inf., and Miss Farrell have left on a visit to Mrs. Irons' mother, at Los Angeles, Cal. The lecture of Lieut. Frank Tompkins, 7th Cav., on "Napoleon Crossing the Danube," is to be continued. Lieut. W. F. Clark, 17th Cav., and Mrs. Clark are the guests of Capt. and Mrs. Beach.

FORT McPHERSON, GA.

A Fort McPherson correspondent writes: The recent trouble between Capt. Romeyn and Lieut. O'Brien, to which the "Journal" has alluded, is now under official investigation, under orders from superior headquarters, so that nothing can be communicated as to the points at issue. Our daily papers here keep harping on the subject, but the official reports will tell the tale in due season. The Atlanta "Journal," in a recent issue, says: "There has been bad feeling between the veteran Captain and the young Lieutenant for some time past. It was due, by no means, to the cause that has been alleged in print, namely, the criticisms of Lieut. O'Brien on Capt. Romeyn's company, but was of a much more delicate and personal character. The facts relating to the encounter on parade have been grossly misstated. Just as the troops were leaving the parade ground Lieut. O'Brien is said to have called Capt. Romeyn as he was passing a group of officers in which O'Brien was standing. O'Brien said: 'Capt. Romeyn, you have insulted me and refused to give me reparation.' These words had hardly left the Lieutenant's mouth before Capt. Romeyn slapped his face twice in rapid succession. There was no knock-down, and in a moment the other officers were between Capt. Romeyn and Lieut. O'Brien. It is reported that the direct cause of the difficulty was a note which Capt. Romeyn wrote to Lieut. O'Brien some time ago, in which he criticised severely his conduct in reference to a matter of social ethics."

ST. AUGUSTINE, FLA.

Mrs. John Winton White, wife of the Adjutant, 1st Art., gave a pretty luncheon in honor of Mrs. Anna Wright, of Indianapolis, at the Alcazar Tuesday. Covers were laid for six, Mrs. Wright sitting on the right of the hostess, and Mrs. J. E. Ingraham on her left; Mrs. F. J. Ives occupied the seat at the foot of the table, Mrs. M. H. Spades on her right, and Mrs. Henry Marcotte on her left. Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen inaugurated her Friday teas with a card reception, when her pretty home was made prettier with plants and flowers; her friends gathering about her in a spirit of thankfulness that she had quite recovered from her accident. Mrs. G. W. Van Deusen was assisted in receiving by Miss Miller, Miss Brainerd and Mrs. A. Smethurst. Mrs. J. E. Ingraham served tea, Mrs. F. J. Ives poured chocolate and Mrs. Best presided over the punch. The two pretty daughters of eight were much admired in their quaint pink frocks and sweet manners. Lieut. Van Deusen was congratulated on all sides on the recovery of his estimable young wife. The Army was represented by Col. Upham, Benyard and Larned, Maj. Taylor, Capt. Woodruff, Williams and Marcotte, Lieut. K. L. Hamilton, 22d Inf.; Lieut. John A. Tobin, U. S. N.; Col. Miller, Adj. White, Lieut. C. L. Best, Jr.; Capt. Hubbell and Van Ness and Lieut. Van Deusen, 1st U. S. Art.; Miss Miller, Mrs. White, Mrs. Todd, Miss Hubbell, Mrs. Hubbell, Surg. Ives and Mrs. Ives, Mrs. Best, Mrs. Upham, Mrs. Taylor and Mrs. Woodruff.

Mrs. W. W. Palmer gave the guests of the Magnolia the pleasures of a donkey party on Thursday night and awarded three beautiful specimens of her handiwork, a lady's handbag, a Florida descriptive book and cover and a photograph holder, to Mrs. Dr. Goodwillie, Mrs. E. A. Stevens and Capt. Marcotte, U. S. A.

Lieut. John A. Tobin, U. S. N., has joined the Army and Navy colony here, and has located himself in a Ponce de Leon suite. He is famous for inventing the "Tobin Bronze," which metal has proven to be the best non-corroding and proof against fouling by the sea. The noted racer Vigilant has her bottom covered with the Tobin bronze, and scarcely an ocean liner is without the precious metal propeller. Mr. Tobin has all the gallantry in social life that is found on one of Uncle Sam's quarterdecks.

FORT BLISS, TEXAS.

Fort Bliss, Texas, March 5, 1897.

Col. Henry Lawton, Inspector Gen., paid an official visit to the post this week. After inspecting the barracks and the post buildings a very interesting camp drill was held on the mesa north of the fort. The infantry went through all the maneuvers of field life, marching out with their knapsacks on their backs and all the other accoutrements of war. Arrived on the mesa, back of the post, the command was halted, and a camp was formed, tents were pitched and everything looked as if a campaign was at hand. The cavalry was reviewed later on and presented a very striking appearance. Capt. Augur can be justly proud of his troop, as in the best of spirits, with colors flying and mounted on their fine horses, they passed the inspecting officers.

Lieut. and Mrs. William Glasgow, 1st Cav., from San Antonio, are visiting Judge and Mrs. Magoffin in El Paso.

Mr. W. W. Folliebe, who assisted Col. Anson Mills to survey and locate the site of the International dam, near this city, was appointed consulting engineer (by President Cleveland as one of his last official acts) in the water boundary commission.

Capt. and Mrs. Charles Hinton gave a very enjoyable dinner party this week, the guests being Judge and Mrs. Magoffin, Lieut. and Mrs. William Glasgow and Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse, of Denver, who are guests of Judge and Mrs. Magoffin.

Lieut. George Moore, 18th Inf., returned this week from Fort Leavenworth, where he has been for the last three weeks before an examining board for promotion.

There is talk of attempting to sink an artesian well at the post, and information as to the cost has been furnished by the city clerk. Several attempts to sink an artesian well in El Paso have all proved failures, but it is thought that as the post is so much higher and on a different strata of ground from that in town, that the chances for finding artesian water are better.

The Church of the Immaculate Conception in El Paso was crowded to overflowing the first of the month on the occasion of the marriage of Mr. James Magoffin with Miss Anna Buford, only daughter of Consul and Mrs. Buford, of Juarez, Mexico. The wedding procession was led by Lieut. William Glasgow and Mr. Marshall Buford, brother of the bride. Among the Army people present were Col. and Mrs. Van Valsah, Col. Clarence Bailey, Capt. and Mrs. Augur, the Misses Augur, Capt. and Mrs. Charles McClure, Col. Lawton, Dr. and Mrs.

Rafferty, Lieut. and Mrs. Winans, Mrs. Ogden, Lieut. and Mrs. McClure, Lieut. and Mrs. Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Duval, Miss Evans, Lieut. and Mrs. Griffith, Miss Baldwin, Mrs. Baldwin, Mrs. Pell, Lieut. and Mrs. Lewis, Lieuts. Baldwin, McBroom and Grubbs.

An informal hop was given Monday night, complimentary to Col. Henry Lawton. Many town people were present, among them being Lieut. and Mrs. Glasgow, 1st Cav., and Mr. and Mrs. Morehouse, of Denver. Capt. and Mrs. Augur entertained the "High Five" Club last week. Now that Lent has come the gaiety, which has enveloped the post for the past few months, will subside until after Easter.

U. S. NAVAL ACADEMY.

Annapolis, March 10, 1897.

Adml. Montt, ex-President of Chili, visited the academy last Saturday, and was received with appropriate honors. The marine guard received the Admiral at the main gate, the guard saluting and the bugles sounding four flourishes. The cadets were paraded as a battalion of artillery. As the Admiral's carriage passed into Blake Row, a national salute of twenty-one guns was fired, followed by the national air of Chili, played by the full band. The battalion was then inspected by Adml. Montt, after which it passed in review. Immediately after the review the Admiral received the officers attached to the academy at the Superintendent's residence. He was then shown through the grounds and various buildings by the Superintendent and Commandant of Cadets, the heads of the various departments being at their respective buildings to receive him. The Admiral left Annapolis in the afternoon, a national salute again being fired as he left the academy.

Cadets Hart and Boyd will arrive at new quarters from the U. S. frigate Santee next week. They have had a delightful cruise so far, and look upon another voyage in the Santee as among the possibilities before next June. Cadet Boyd is very fond of the old ship, this being his tenth cruise in her.

Miss Jasper entertained a few friends with progressive games on Saturday evening.

Mrs. Grady, of Baltimore, will visit Mrs. Benson this week. Miss Georgiana Porter has returned from Washington, where she has been visiting Miss McCormis. Miss Nellie Stuart left Monday for New York, to be absent several weeks.

There will be an athletic tournament at the gymnasium Saturday evening.

The baseball season will open Saturday. There will be games between the divisions and between the academy team and the officers. No outside games will be played.

D. S.

WEST POINT.

West Point, N. Y., March 10, 1897.

The greater portion of the past week was devoted to the mental and physical examination of candidates for admission to the Academy. At its conclusion the candidates, about sixty in number, were ordered to their homes to await the decision of the Academic Board.

A small cadet hop was held on Saturday evening, the guests at which were received by Mrs. Hazard and Cadet Barlow. Among the visitors present were Miss Shepard, of Chicago; Miss Stevenson, daughter of the ex-Vice President; Miss Miller; Miss Duryea, of Brooklyn. Guests at the hotel: Miss Taylor, a guest of Mrs. Russell; Miss Chase, a guest of Mrs. Harding, and Miss Willson, a guest of Mrs. Bruff.

Mrs. Mary Sherwood Larned, mother of Prof. Larned, died at her son's quarters on Friday morning, at 4 o'clock. Funeral services were held at 4.30, on Saturday afternoon, at the house, Rev. Herbert Shipman, post Chaplain, officiating. The interment was at the post cemetery.

A very imposing monument has recently been placed in the cemetery to mark the grave of Gen. Keyes. The pedestal, a block of granite, with suitable inscriptions, is surmounted by a shaft, which in turn bears a ball supporting a cross.

A daughter was born to the wife of Lieut. Peter L. Traub, 1st Cav., on Monday.

The indoor athletics will be held on Saturday of the present week.

Capt. G. D. Deshon, Medical Department, U. S. A., relatives of Cadets Farmer, Ferguson, Soleline and Hamilton have been among recent guests registered at the hotel.

Col. and Mrs. G. B. Davis returned from Washington on Saturday.

Lieut. Traub will repeat his paper, recently read before the West Point Branch of the Military Service Institute, before the Ladies' Reading Club on Wednesday evening.

RECENT DEATHS.

Col. Lucien Loeser, who died at 401 Pacific street, Brooklyn, on March 6, was graduated from West Point in 1842; promoted to the artillery and became Captain, 3d Art., in 1856. He resigned in 1858, and during the war was a clerk in the Quartermaster's Department, New York City, and at the time of his death was chief of the record department in the Custom House, New York City.

Information has been received of the death in Norway, Dec. 11, 1896, of George Lafayette Beal, a distinguished General Officer of Volunteers during the war.

The London "Shipping Gazette" has recently criticized the new rules of the road at sea, saying: "The rules also require that when vessels are in sight of each other in clear weather a steamer under way shall make known any course she may be steering by means of certain other sounds." In a letter to the New York "Herald," replying to this, J. W. Shackford, United States delegate to the Washington conference, 1889-90, says: "It is only necessary to say that the new rules contain no such requirements for either clear or foggy weather. On the contrary, the Washington Conference placed itself on record against all course indicating signals. The Marine Conference held at Washington consisted of thirty-two members, representing the principal maritime nations of the world, among whom were nineteen sailors, five merchant marine officials, three admiralty judges and lawyers—in all twenty-seven experts, who no doubt were carefully selected by the different governments whom they represented. These delegates almost unanimously recommended the adoption of the original article 15, which was abridged (whether improved or not is a question) at the solicitation of the representatives of the Ship Owners' Association of Great Britain. Subsequently they were indorsed by a select committee of the House of Commons, after having been unanimously recommended by the seven United States delegates in their report to the Secretary of State, have been accepted by all the principal maritime nations of the world, except Venezuela, and will no doubt become part of the international rules of the road in July, 1897."

THE ARMY.

RUSSELL A. ALGER, Secretary of War.

G. O. 4, MARCH 1, 1897. DEPT. TEXAS.

Announces the months to be especially devoted to instruction and field practice in signaling: Fort Bliss and Fort Brown, July and August; Fort Clark, August and September; Camp Eagle Pass, September and October; Fort McIntosh, July and August, Fort Ringgold, November and December, Fort Sam Houston, Aug. 20 to Sept. 20, Nov. 20 to Dec. 20.

G. O. 6, MARCH 3, 1897. DEPT. COLORADO.

Upon the recommendation of the Chief Commissary of the Department, paragraphs (b) and (c) of Section I, General Orders No. 2, current series, from these Headquarters are revoked.

By command of Brig. Gen. Wheaton:

G. T. LANGHORNE,

1st Lieut., 1st Cav., Aid. Act. Asst. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 8, MARCH 8, 1897. DEPT. EAST.

In accordance with the requirements of General Orders, No. 41, series of 1896, from the Headquarters of the Army, directs how the prescribed artillery practice shall be conducted at the respective stations of the batteries with such of the pieces as form part of the armament, or may be available.

Practice will also be conducted by the batteries at their respective stations with two calibers of breech-loading siege and sea-coast ordnance, if available, preferably with one caliber of rifle and one caliber of mortar. During the year the batteries will proceed for instruction and practice as follows: Battery E, 2d Artillery, at Fort Preble, to Portland Head, Me.; Battery H, 2d Artillery, at Fort Trumbull, in June, to Fort Slocum and to Fort Schuyler, N. Y.; Batteries B, C and M, 5th Artillery, at Fort Slocum to Fort Schuyler, N. Y., in June; Batteries K and L, 2d Artillery, at Fort Schuyler, to Fort Slocum, N. Y., in June; Batteries A, H and I, 5th Artillery, at Fort Hamilton, and E, K and L, 5th Artillery, at Fort Wadsworth, to Fort Hancock, N. J., in September; the batteries of the 4th Artillery, at Washington Barracks and Fort McHenry, to Fort Monroe, Va.; Batteries D and G, 1st Artillery, at Jackson Barracks, to Fort St. Philip, La.; Batteries H and L, 1st Artillery, at Fort Barrancas, to Pensacola, Fla.

Timely requisitions for the projectiles, ammunition and other stores required will be submitted.

By command of Maj. Gen. Ruger:

H. C. CORBIN, Asst. Adj. Gen.

G. O. 11, MARCH 5, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

The following orders from the War Department are published for the information and guidance of all concerned:

War Department, Washington, D. C.,

March 5, 1897.

In the matter of official correspondence between officers of the Army and officials of other branches of the public service, and especially in matters involving questions of jurisdiction, conflict of authority, or dispute, officers of the Army are reminded that their correspondence should be courteous in tone and free from any expression partaking of a personal nature or calculated to give offense. Whenever questions of such character shall arise and it is found that they cannot be reconciled by an interchange of courteous correspondence, the officer of the Army, as the representative of the interests of the War Department in the matter involved, will make a full presentation of the case to the Secretary of War through the proper military channels, in order that the same may be properly considered.

DANIEL S. LAMONT, Secretary of War.

By command of Major General Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

G. O. 12, MARCH 10, 1897, H. Q. A. A. G. O.

1. Capt. Francis Michler, 5th Cav., is hereby appointed Aid-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding the Army, to take effect this date.

2. Capt. Marion P. Maus, 1st Inf., is hereby appointed Aide-de-Camp to the Major General Commanding the Army, to take effect this date. He will report for duty without delay and take station at Washington, D. C. The journey, as directed, is necessary for the public service.

By command of Maj. Gen. Miles.

GEO. D. RUGGLES, A. G.

Leave for five days is granted 1st Lieut. Leigh A. Fuller, Asst. Surg., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School, Washington, D. C. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

1st Lieut. L. W. V. Kennon, 6th Inf., is detailed as the officer of the U. S. Army not above the rank of Captain, who shall be permitted to accept from the government of the Greater Republic of Central America, the position of instructor in the military school in said republic and the emoluments pertaining thereto, with the understanding that this order shall take effect at the expiration of the present leave of absence of Lieut. Kennon. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

Maj. Wells Willard C. S., upon the resumption, by Lieut. Col. Charles P. Eagan, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., of his duties as Chief Commissary, Dept. of California, will proceed to New York City for duty. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

The following changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Medical Department are ordered: Capt. Paul Clendenin, Asst. Surg., is transferred from Fort Warren, Mass., to Key West Barracks, Fla., to relieve Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg., who is transferred to Fort Warren, Mass. Capt. George McCreery, Asst. Surg., will report in person to the Commanding Officer, Fort Warren, Mass., for temporary duty, in addition to his present duties, until the arrival at that post of Capt. Jefferson R. Kean, Asst. Surg. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

The following named privates of the Hospital Corps are detailed as acting hospital stewards, and assigned to duty where they are now stationed: Charles M. Hagen, Fort Sheridan, Ill.; William E. Waldrop, Columbus Barracks, Ohio. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

The following assignments of officers to regiments are made: Capt. Elton F. Wilcox (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 6th Cav.), to the 6th Cav., Troop F, to date from Feb. 6, 1897, vice Carter, appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General; 1st Lieut. Milton F. Davis (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cav.), to the 2d Cav., Troop D, to date from Jan. 14, 1897, vice Michie, appointed Adjutant; 1st Lieut. James A. Ryan (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cav.), to the 9th Cav., Troop A, to date from Feb. 3, 1897, vice Preston, appointed Adjutant; 1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell (promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 3d Cav.), to the 7th Cav., Troop F, to date from March 3, 1897, vice Rhoads, transferred to the 6th Cav.; Addl. 2d Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 7th Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 4th Cav., Troop I, Jan. 14, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Davis, promoted; Addl. 2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 7th Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 10th Cav., Troop I, Feb. 3, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Ryan, promoted; Addl. 2d

Lieut. William D. Chitty, 8th Cav., to a vacancy of 2d Lieutenant, 3d Cav., Troop C, Feb. 6, 1897, with rank from June 12, 1896, vice Caldwell, promoted; Capt. Benjamin W. Leavell (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 24th Inf.), to the 24th Inf., Co. I, to date from Feb. 12, 1897, vice Bullis, appointed Major and Paymaster. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

The following transfers are ordered: 1st Lieut. Ralph Harrison, from the 1st Cav. to the 2d Cav., Troop D; 1st Lieut. Milton F. Davis, from the 2d Cav. to the 1st Cav., Troop C. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

1st Lieut. James A. Ryan, 9th Cav., recently promoted, will remain on duty with the 10th Cav. until May 15, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will join his troop. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

G. O. 10, March 3, 1897, A. G. O., H. Q. A., will be found on page 501.

STAFF DEPARTMENTS.

Leave for one month is granted Capt. Isaac W. Little, Asst. Q. M. (S. O. 22, D. T., March 1.)

Serjts. Henry W. Stamford, Magnus Nordquist and Walter S. Volkmar, Signal Corps, will proceed from San Antonio to Camp Eagle Pass, Texas, via Laredo, on bicycles, for the purpose of testing the cactus-proof tires supplied them, and from Eagle Pass they will return to San Antonio by rail. (S. O. 22, D. T., March 1.)

Lieut. Col. Alfred E. Bates, Deputy Paym. Gen., will pay the troops at Alcatraz Island, Angel Island, Benicia Barracks, Benicia Arsenal, Fort Mason, Presidio of San Francisco and San Diego Barracks, Cal., on the muster of Feb. 28, 1897. (S. O. 30, D. C., March 1.)

The following specified changes in the stations and duties of officers of the Subsistence Department are ordered for the public service: Maj. William L. Alexander, C. S., will report to Comdg. Gen., Department of Colorado, for assignment to duty, to relieve Col. William H. Bell, Asst. Comy. Gen. of Sub., of his duties as Chief Commissary of that department, and will perform them in addition to his present duties as Purchasing Commissary at Denver, Colo. Col. Bell, on being thus relieved, will repair to Washington for assignment to duty in his office. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

The leave granted Maj. John S. Witcher, Paym., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

Capt. Tasker H. Bliss, C. S., is relieved from duty in the Adjutant General's office. He will report to the Commissary General of Subsistence, and, subsequently, proceed to Fort Monroe, Va., for duty as Quartermaster and Commissary thereof; Maj. John W. Pullman, Q. M., will be relieved from duty at Fort Monroe, Va., upon the arrival there of Capt. Bliss. (H. Q. A., March 3d.)

Leave for seven days is granted Capt. R. J. Gibson, Asst. Surg. (Fort Thomas, March 4.)

Post. Q. M. Sergt. R. J. Williams will proceed to Fort Trumbull, (Washington Barracks, March 8.)

The leave granted to Capt. Charles Wilcox, Asst. Surg., is further extended fifteen days, to go beyond sea during the period of said leave and extensions. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

Capt. Theodore A. Bingham, C. E., will be relieved from his present duties and will repair to Washington, D. C., for assignment to duty in charge of Public Buildings and Grounds in the District of Columbia, to relieve 1st Lieut. John S. Sewell, C. E. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

1st Lieut. Mason M. Patrick and 2d Lieuts. George P. Howell and Charles W. Kutz, C. E., are ordered to report in person to Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E., president of the examining board convened at the Army Building, New York City, for examination as to their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

The following named privates of the Hospital Corps are detailed as acting hospital stewards, and assigned to duty at the posts where they are now stationed: Frank J. Harvey, Fort Preble, Me.; Thomas D. Hare, Whipple Barracks, Ariz. Ter.; James C. Keely, Fort Myer, Va.; Hans Hoch, Fort Apache, Ariz. Ter.; Fred W. Armstrong, Fort Crook, Neb.; William Vogt, post near Little Rock, Ark.; Sigmund Vogler, Fort Niobrara, Neb.; John G. Abele, Boise Barracks, Idaho; Michael Lynch, Fort Du Chesne, Utah. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

The following named enlisted men are, upon their own application, placed upon the retired list created: Ord. Sergt. William Welsh, Fort Trumbull, Conn.; Ord. Sergt. George W. Wells, Fort Monroe, Va.; Comy. Sergt. Charles Starr, Fort Brady, Mich.; Comy. Sergt. John F. C. Doscher, Key West Barracks, Fla.; 1st Sergt. George Williams, Co. F, 3d Inf., Fort Snelling, Minn.; Sergt. James Hayes, Battery A, 4th Art., Washington Barracks, District of Columbia; 1st Class Pvt. Henry Griffin, Co. B, Battalion of Engineers, Willets Point, New York; Pvt. Theodore Bischoff, Troop B, 1st Cav., Fort Reno, O. T.; Pvt. Carl Meyer, General Service, Recruiting Station, No. 94 Niagara street, Buffalo, N. Y. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

The following named privates of the Hospital Corps are detailed as acting hospital stewards, and assigned to duty at the posts designated: James W. Strong, now at Jackson Barracks, La., to Fort Sam Houston, Tex.; Gabriel Cushman, now at Fort Brady, Mich., to Fort Snelling, Minn.; Roger Q. Roberts, now at Washington Barracks, District of Columbia, to Fort Barrancas, Fla. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

1st Lieut. Beverly W. Dunn, Ord. Dept., is ordered to proceed to the works of the American Ordnance Company, Bridgeport, Conn., on official business pertaining to the inspection of shrapnel. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

The resignation by Capt. John M. Carson, Jr., Asst. Q. M., of his commission as 1st Lieutenant of Cavalry (5th Regiment), only, has been accepted by the President, to take effect Feb. 27, 1897. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

Capt. John B. Bellinger, Asst. Q. M., is ordered to make not to exceed three visits to the Trenton Iron Works, Trenton, N. J., for the purpose of purchasing and inspecting material for the construction of a coal cableway at West Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

Maj. Thomas H. Barry, Asst. Adj. Gen., having reported to the Adjutant General of the Army, will await orders for the convenience of the Government. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

The following transfers of Sergeants of the Signal Corps are made: Sergt. Walter G. Cooper, now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Fort Sill, O. T., to relieve Sergt. Max Pollner, who goes to Fort Ringgold, Texas, to relieve Sergt. Jacob Fetzter. The latter when relieved, to Fort Sheridan, Ill. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

The retirement from active service this date, by operation of law, of Post Chaplain George W. Dunbar, under the provisions of the act of Congress approved June 30, 1882, is announced. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

Leave for one month is granted to Lieut. Col. Peter D. Vroom, Insp. Gen. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

Par. 4, S. O. 211, Sept. 8, 1896, H. Q. A., is amended so as to require Maj. Charles P. Eagan, C. S., now Lieutenant Colonel and Assistant Commissary General of Subsistence, to revert to duty as Chief Commissary, Department of California, on returning from his leave, and to retain station at San Francisco, Cal. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

Leave for four days is granted to 1st Lieut. Franklin M. Kemp, Asst. Surg., to take effect upon his relief from duty at the Army Medical School. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

Comy. Sergt. Howell L. Green (appointed March 8, 1897, from 1st Sergeant, Co. A, 19th Infantry), now at Fort Brady, Mich., is assigned to that post. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

The following transfers and assignments of Commissary Sergeants are made: John Wilson (appointed March 8, 1897, from 1st Sergeant, Co. F, 5th Infantry), now at Fort McPherson, Ga., to Key West Barracks, Fla.; Francis B. Cornell (appointed March 8, 1897, from Quartermaster Sergeant, 4th Infantry), now at Fort Sheridan, Ill., to Jackson Barracks, La. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

"The Day" (New London), referring to the transfer of Post Q. M. Sergt. R. Von der Goltz from Fort Trumbull to Washington Barracks, says: "It is doubtful if any non-commissioned staff officer ever stationed at the fort made as many friends and was as popular in this community as Mr. Von der Goltz. He is a member of Brainard Lodge, No. 102, F. and A. M., Union Chapter No. 6, R. A., Cushing Council No. 6, and a Sir Knight of Palestine Commandery No. 6, K. T. Many wishes for his future happiness and prosperity will accompany him on his journey to the capital city."

Capt. James L. Lusk, C. E., is ordered to proceed to Poughkeepsie and Hudson, N. Y., and Lawrence, Mass., on official business pertaining to the water supply system at West Point, N. Y. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

1st Lieut. Isaac P. Ware, Asst. Surg., will proceed from Madison Barracks to Fort Ethan Allen, for duty at the latter post during the absence of Capt. Henry D. Snyder, Asst. Surg., with the cavalry troops at Washington, D. C. (S. O. 47, D. E., Feb. 25.)

CAVALRY, ARTILLERY AND INFANTRY.

1st CAVALRY.—COL. ABRAHAM K. ARNOLD.

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Edmund S. Wright, 1st Cav., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

3d CAVALRY.—COL. ANSON MILLS.

The following appointment was, on March 2, made in Troop F, 3d Cavalry: Pvt. Joseph M. Crowley, to be Corporal, vice Hill, promoted. (3d Cavalry, March 2.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Andrew G. Quay, 3d Cav., is extended twenty days. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

Lieut. F. M. Caldwell, 3d Cav., is relieved from duty at post. (Fort Ethan Allen, March 9.)

The following promotion and appointment was made in the 3d Cavalry March 8: Corp. George O. Hubbard, Troop G, to be Sergeant, vice Volz, discharged; Lance Corp. John J. Dunn, Troop G, to be Corporal, vice Hubbard, promoted.

A garrison court martial will convene at Jefferson Barracks, Mo., March 9: Detail: Maj. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Arthur Thayer, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 44, Jefferson Barracks, March 8.)

2d Lieut. William D. Chitty, 3d Cav., recently assigned, will remain on duty with the 8th Cav. until May 15, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

4th CAVALRY.—COL. CHAS. E. COMPTON.

2d Lieut. Charles T. Boyd, 4th Cav., recently assigned, will proceed to join his troop. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

6th CAVALRY.—COL. SAMUEL S. SUMNER

Corp. E. W. Suddarth has been promoted Sergeant and Farrier C. Cronin appointed Corporal in Troop D, 6th Cav.

Under G. O. 80, A. G. O., 1890, Sergt. H. C. Allen, H, 6th Cav., will be granted furlough to June 23. (S. O. 55, D. E., March 6.)

A Washington dispatch says: Corp. Nelson K. High, Troop A, 6th Cav., who defeated Duncan C. Ross in a mounted broadsword contest last December by a score of 12 to 8 points, and who ranks as the champion master of horse and sword of the Army, has received a "def" from a most unexpected quarter. An agent of Jaguarina, the woman champion foot and mounted fencer, is making the preliminary arrangements for a mounted battle with the little corporal. At present she stands matched against Capt. Xavier Orlofsky, the Russian champion, for a mounted contest for a stake of \$500 a side in New York in April.

Capt. Augustus P. Blockson, 6th Cav., is detailed member and recorder of the board of officers appointed by General Orders, No. 1, vice Capt. Louis A. Craig, 6th Cav., relieved. (S. O. 58, D. E., March 10.)

During the temporary absence of 1st Lieut. G. H. Sands, Q. M., 6th Cav., 1st Lieut. E. C. Brooks will perform the duties of Q. M. (Fort Myer, March 9.)

7th CAVALRY.—COL. EDWIN V. SUMNER.

1st Lieut. Frank M. Caldwell, 7th Cav., is ordered to proceed to Madison, Wis., for duty with the National Guard of that State. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

1st Lieut. Charles D. Rhodes, 7th Cav., is transferred by the Secretary of War to the 6th Cav., Troop L. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

The leave granted 2d Lieut. Robert Sewell, 7th Cav., is extended fifteen days. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

Leave for fifteen days, to take effect about March 6, is granted Capt. Herbert J. Slocum, 7th Cav., Fort Bayard, N. M. (S. O. 16, D. C., March 1.)

9th CAVALRY.—COL. DAVID PERRY.

1st Lieut. Michael M. McNamee, 9th Cav., with guard, will proceed, March 8, to St. Louis, Mo., and report to Maj. Charles McClure, Paym., for the purpose of guarding public money. (Jefferson Barracks, March 7.)

10th CAVALRY.—COL. JOHN K. MIZNER.

2d Lieut. Henry C. Whitehead, 10th Cav., recently assigned, will remain on duty with the 7th Cav. until May 15, 1897, when, in the absence of further orders, he will join his troop. (H. Q. A., March 10.)

1st ARTILLERY.—COL. ROYAL T. FRANK.

Leave for seven days to take effect on conclusion of inaugural ceremonies, is granted Capt. J. M. K. Davis, 1st Art. (Fort Monroe, March 3.)

Leave for four days is granted 2d Lieut. F. E. Harris, 1st Art.; for three days, to 2d Lieut. J. A. Shipton. (Fort Monroe, March 2.)

Leave for two days is granted Capt. W. P. Van Ness, 1st Art. (St. Francis Barracks, March 6.)

Sergt. F. H. Milford, G. 1st Art., is temporarily detailed Acting Sergeant Major. (Jackson Barracks, March 2.)

The gunner detachment, consisting of 1st Sergt. John Wolf, and 11 N. C. O.'s and privates, will proceed to Fort Barrancas, there to be reported to the Regimental Board of Examination. (Jackson Barracks, March 2.)

Corp. J. J. Brown has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. A. Keller appointed Corporal, in Light Battery K, 1st Artillery.

2d ARTILLERY.—COL. ALEX. C. M. PENNINGTON.

Lance Corp. D. L. Reardon, M, 2d Art., has been appointed Corporal.

Leave for two days is granted 2d Lieut. Johnson Haggood, 2d Art. (Fort Trumbull, March 3.)

Leave for three days is granted 1st Lieut. Hamilton, 2d Art. (Fort Adams, March 5.)
1st Lieut. Sidney S. Jordan, 2d Art., Act. Ord. officer, Fort Adams, is detailed member of the Board of Officers instituted by S. O. 55, vice 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Adj. 2d Art., relieved. (S. O. 57, D. E., March 9th.)

During the quarantine of 1st Lieut. G. F. E. Harrison, Q. M., 2d Art., 1st Lieut. L. Niles will assume the duties of A. A. G. M. A. C. S., Post Treasurer, in charge of prisoners, and police officer of post. (Fort Adams, March 8.)

1st Lieut. E. St. J. Greble, Adj. 2d Art., being in quarantine, 1st Lieut. S. S. Jordan, 2d Art., is detailed to perform duties of Post and Regimental Adjutant, Ordnance and Recording Officer. (Fort Adams, March 7th.)

3d ARTILLERY.—COL. EDMUND C. RAINBRIDGE.

Leave for four days is granted to 1st Lieut. G. O. Squire, 3d Art., for three days, to 1st Lieut. E. S. Benton. (Fort Monroe, March 2.)

4th ARTILLERY.—COL. FRANCIS L. GUENTHER.

Leave for three days is granted to 2d Lieut. Jos. Wheeler, Jr., 4th Art. (Fort Monroe, March 2.)

Pvt. F. L. Watkins, K. and Pvt. Langhorne Allen, I, 4th Art., have been appointed Corporals.
2d Lieut. Adrian S. Fleming, 4th Art., Ord. Officer, Washington Barracks, is detailed member of the Board of Officers instituted by S. O. 55, vice 2d Lieut. Gordon D. Heiner, late Ordnance Officer, relieved. (S. O. 58, D. E., March 10.)

5th ARTILLERY.—COL. WM. M. GRAHAM.

Lance Corp. C. A. Woodman, I, 5th Art., has been appointed Corporal.
2d Lieut. G. G. Gately, 5th Art., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. 2d Lieut. R. E. Callan is temporarily attached to Battery A. (Fort Hamilton, March 6th.)

Leave for fourteen days, to take effect about March 15, is granted 1st Lieut. Willoughby Walke, 5th Art. (S. O. 57, D. E., March 9.)

Corp. Harry Foss has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. Thomas Riley appointed Corporal in Co. A, 6th Inf.

The funeral of Pvt. William Shannon, Battery H, 5th Art., who died March 9, at Fort Hamilton, took place with military honors March 11.

2d Lieuts. G. G. Gately and C. P. Summerall, 5th Art., are detailed to assist 1st Lieut. W. H. Coffin, commanding Battery H, in making an inventory of the effects of the late Pvt. William Shannon. (Fort Hamilton, March 9.)

2d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN C. BATES.

Leave for ten days is granted Col. John C. Bates, 2d Inf., Fort Keogh, Mont. (S. O. 29, D. D., March 2.)

3d INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN H. PAGE.

Lieut. Col. Francis E. Lacey, 3d Inf., is assigned to station at Fort Snelling, Minn. (S. O. 28, D. D., March 1st.)

The leave granted 1st Lieut. Frank P. Avery, 3d Inf., is extended two months on account of sickness. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

5th INFANTRY.—COL. WILLIAM L. KELLOGG.

The leave for seven days granted 1st Lieut. Earl C. Carnahan, 5th Inf., is extended two days. (S. O. 55, D. E., March 6.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. F. E. Bamford, 5th Inf. (Fort McPherson, March 3.)

The designation of battalions, 5th Inf., is changed as follows: 1st Battalion, B. C. E. and G. commanded, by Capt. Mason Carter; 2d Battalion, A. D. F. and M., commanded by Capt. E. L. Randall, Co. C., is designated as Color Company. (5th Inf., March 6.)

6th INFANTRY.—COL. MELVILLE A. COCHRAN.

Leave for one month, to take effect about March 20, 1897, is granted Col. Melville A. Cochran, 6th Inf. (S. O. 54, D. E., March 5.)

Leave for ten days, to take effect about March 13, 1897, is granted 1st Lieut. Benjamin A. Poore, 6th Inf. (S. O. 58, D. E., March 10.)

The leave granted Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., is extended four days. (Fort Thomas, March 6.)

Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf., will witness payment of troops on February muster. (Fort Thomas, March 8.)

Corp. G. M. Branham has been promoted Sergeant and Pvt. J. S. Worman appointed Corporal in E, 6th Inf.

1st Sergt. Dick Carter, Co. F, 6th Inf., is granted furlough, etc., under G. O., 80, A. G. O., 1890. (S. O. 56, D. E., March 8.)

Leave for three days is granted Maj. C. W. Miner, 6th Inf. (Fort Thomas, March 3.)

Leave for one month is granted 1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 6th Inf. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, 6th Inf., recently promoted, will join his company. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

Capt. Reuben B. Turner, 6th Inf., is relieved from duty in the Quartermaster's Department, to take effect upon the completion of the transfer by him of public property for which he is responsible, at Fort Thomas, Ky., and will join his company. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

Corp. A. Squires has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. J. L. Shannon appointed Corporal in Co. H, 6th Inf.

7th INFANTRY.—COL. HENRY C. MERRIAM.

Maj. Augustus W. Corliss, 7th Inf., is assigned to duty at Fort Logan, Colorado. (S. O. 15, D. C., Feb. 27.)

1st Lieut. William O. Johnson, 7th Inf., recently promoted, will join his company. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

9th INFANTRY.—COL. W. J. LISTER.

The following transfers in the 9th Inf. are made: 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Yates, from Co. F to Co. D; 2d Lieut. Thomas F. Dwyer, from Co. D to Co. F. (H. Q. A., Mar. 8.)

Corp. W. Birmingham has been promoted Sergeant and Lance Corporal. H. N. Jones appointed Corporal in Co. G, 9th Inf.

10th INFANTRY.—COL. EDWARD P. PEARSON.

1st Lieut. Victor E. Stotler, 10th Inf., is transferred as Acting Indian Agent from the Mesquero Agency, New Mexico, to the Pueblo and Jicarilla Agency, New Mexico, to relieve Maj. John L. Bullis, Paymr., from duty as Acting Indian Agent at the latter agency; and Capt. Charles E. Nordstrom, 10th Cav., is detailed as Acting Indian Agent at the Mesquero Agency, New Mexico, in place of Stotler, transferred. Maj. Bullis, upon being relieved, will proceed to Washington, D. C., for duty. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

12th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN N. ANDREWS.

The leave granted Col. John N. Andrews, 12th Inf., is extended one month. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

A roster of N. C. O.'s, 12th Inf., corrected to the end of February, reaches us this week, countersigned by Sergt. Maj. Carl Damus. It shows some veteran soldiers on the list, and typographically is a well executed document.

13th INFANTRY.—COL. ALFRED T. SMITH.

Capt. J. C. Chance, 13th Inf. Exchange Officer, is authorized to visit Buffalo to select goods for the Exchange. (Fort Niagara, March 7.)

Corp. H. Quackenbush, K, 13th Inf., is detailed Clerk in Adjutant's office. (Fort Slocum, Feb. 27.)

Lance Corp. P. Macken has been appointed Corporal in Co. C, 13th Inf. Co. H, 13th Inf., is designated as the company in which vacancy for Band Sergeant will be retained. (13th Inf., March 3.)

14th INFANTRY.—COL. T. M. ANDERSON.

1st Lieut. James T. Dean, 14th Inf., is relieved from duty as aide-de-camp to Brig. Gen. John R. Brooke. (G. O. 3, D. D., March 4.)

16th INFANTRY.—HUGH A. THEAKER.

Capt. Henry C. Ward, 16th Inf., is detailed to represent the War Department as a member of the Board of Management of the exhibit by the Government of the United States to be made at Tennessee Centennial Exposition. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

17th INFANTRY.—COL. JOHN S. POLAND.

Leave for one month is granted to 2d Lieutenant David P. Cordray, 17th Inf. (S. O. 56, D. E., March 8.)

Corp. Charles W. Linsen has been promoted Sergeant, and Lance Corp. C. Zika appointed Corporal in Co. F, 17th Inf.

2d Lieut. David P. Cordray, 17th Inf., is relieved from duty at Department Headquarters, and will proceed to join his regiment at Columbus Barracks. (S. O. 58, D. E., March 10.)

Leave for seven days is granted 2d Lieut. H. G. Lyon, 17th Inf. (17th Inf., Washington, D. C., March 5.)

Lieut. W. C. Wreath, Adj. 17th Inf., will resume duties of Post Adjutant; Lieut. Arthur Johnson will resume duties of Commissary in charge of Post Exchange and general mess, and Lieut. W. M. Dickinson will resume duties of Recruiting Officer. (Columbus Barracks, March 6.)

1st Lieut. Edward Chynoweth, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Fort Thomas, March 6.)

2d Lieut. F. S. Wild, 17th Inf., is relieved from temporary duty with Co. O and attached to Co. H, 2d Lieut. W. M. Dickinson is relieved from temporary duty with Co. G. (Columbus Barracks, March 6.)

2d Lieut. H. R. Perry, 17th Inf., is detailed counsel in case before G. C. M. (Columbus Barracks, Feb. 23.)

20th INFANTRY.—COL. HAMILTON S. HAWKINS.

1st Lieut. John F. Morrison, 20th Inf., will report to the Commandant of the U. S. Infantry and Cavalry School, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., for duty at the school. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

21st INFANTRY.—COL. HORACE JEWETT.

1st Sergt. M. Kelly and Pvt. C. W. Hobson, Co. C, 21st Inf., will proceed to Washington Barracks for surgical treatment. (Plattsburg Barracks, March 5.)

Corp. James Connelly has been promoted Sergeant, and Pvt. J. W. French appointed Corporal in Co. C, 21st Inf.

22d INFANTRY.—COL. CHAS. A. WIKOFF.

The leave on surgeon's certificate of disability granted 2d Lieut. Robert L. Hamilton, 22d Inf., is extended two months on surgeon's certificate of disability. (H. Q. A., March 3.)

23d INFANTRY.—COL. SAMUEL OVENSHERE.

Leave for one month, to take effect when his services can be spared, is granted 1st Lieut. John A. Dapray, Adj. 23d Inf. (S. O. 23, D. T., March 3.)

Corp. Englebert G. Ovenshere, Co. C, 23d Inf., Fort Clark, will be ordered to report in person at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., March 15, to Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Whitside, 5th Cav., for examination as to his qualifications for appointment as 2d Lieutenant U. S. Army. (S. O. 24, D. T., March 4.)

Leave for four months is granted Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, of Infantry. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

EXAMINATION FOR PROMOTIONS.

The following named applicants for examination by the board of officers appointed by General Order 1, Department of the East, will be sent to Fort Columbus, in time to enable them to appear before the board March 16: Sergt. Clark R. Elliott, Troop F, 3d Cav.; Sergt. Percy M. Cochran, Co. G, 6th Inf.; Sergt. Walter T. Bates, Co. G, 17th Inf.; Corp. J. Lenney, Troop F, 3d Cav.; Corp. George O. Hubbard, Troop G, 3d Cav.; Corp. Ralph A. Clay, Co. B, 5th Inf.; Corp. Thomas H. R. McIntyre, Co. E, 5th Inf.; Pvt. Robert E. Wyllie, Band, 1st Art.; Pvt. Victor R. Bryan, Battery C, 4th Art.; Pvt. John W. French, Co. C, 21st Inf. (S. O. 55, D. E., March 6.)

Boards of officers will assemble at the posts indicated, on March 11, and report upon the qualifications of the non-commissioned officers ordered before them, for appointment as Ordnance Sergeants:

Washington Barracks, D. C.—Maj. Jacob B. Rawles, Capt. William Ennis, 2d Lieut. Gordon G. Heiner, 4th Art., Ord. Officer. Sergt. Charles C. Sweeney, Battery I, 4th Art., will appear before the board.

Fort Preble, Me.—Maj. C. A. Woodruff, Capt. Robert M. Rogers, and 1st Lieut. Edward E. Gayle, 2d Art., Ord. Officer. Sergt. Edgar Stuart, Battery E, 2d Art., will appear before the board.

Fort Adams, R. I.—Col. A. C. M. Pennington, Capt. George Mitchell, and 1st Lieut. Edwin St. J. Greble, Adj. 2d Art., Ord. Officer. Sergt. John Noel, Battery D, and Sergt. W. H. Dangler, Battery B, 2d Art., will appear before the board.

Fort Monroe, Va.—Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st Art.; Capt. Louis V. Caziare, 2d Art., and 1st Lieut. John W. Ruckman, 1st Art., Ord. Officer. 1st Sergt. John M. Jones, Battery H, 4th Art., and Sergt. Robert Moore, Battery B, 3d Art., will appear before the board.

Fort Wadsworth, N. Y.—Maj. John R. Myrick, Capt. John McClellan, and 2d Lieut. Conway H. Arnold, Jr., 5th Art., Ord. Officer. Sergts. John Linder, Battery K, and Winfield Smith, Battery E, 5th Art., will appear before the board for examination.

Fort Slocum, N. Y.—Maj. Tully McCrean, Capt. Luigi Lomia, and 2d Lieut. Delamere Skerrett, 5th Art., Ord. Officer. 1st Sergt. Jules P. Edmunds, Battery C, 5th Art., will appear before the board for examination. Plattsburg Barracks, N. Y.—Maj. John N. Coe, Capt. Frederick H. E. Epstein, and Capt. Willis Wittich, 21st Inf., Ord. Officer. Sergt. William H. McDowell, Co. H, 21st Inf., will appear before the board. (S. O. 55, D. E., March 6.)

A board of officers, to consist of Col. Henry M. Robert, C. E.; Col. George L. Gillespie, C. E.; Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg.; Maj. John G. D. Knight, C. E.; Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet, at the call of the president thereof, in the rooms of the Board of Engineers, Army Building, N. Y. City, for the examination of such officers of the Corps of Engineers as may be ordered before it, to determine their fitness for promotion. (H. Q. A., March 6.)

A board of officers to consist of Maj. James P. Kimball, Surg.; Capt. Charles Richard, Asst. Surg.; Capt. Rogers Birnie, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Lawrence L. Bruff, Ord. Dept.; Capt. Sidney E. Stuart, Ord. Dept., is appointed, to meet at the Army Building, New York City, at 10 o'clock a. m., on Tuesday, March 30, 1897, for the examination of such lieutenants of the line as may be ordered to appear before it, with a view to a selection for transfer to the Ordnance Department. (H. Q. A., March 8.)

A board of officers to consist of Lieut. Col. Samuel M. Whitside, 5th Cav.; Maj. Louis M. Maus, Surg.; Capt. William B. Wheeler, 18th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Adam Slaker, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. Alexander N. Stark, Asst. Surg., is appointed to meet at Fort Sam Houston, Tex., at 10 o'clock, March 15, to make a preliminary examination into the qualifications of such enlisted men, applicants for appointment to the grade of 2d Lieutenant. 1st Lieut. John T. Haines, Q. M., 5th Cav., is appointed recorder of the board. (S. O. 24, D. T., March 4.)

ASSIGNMENTS TO REGIMENTS.

The following assignments to regiments are announced:

Capt. Reuben B. Turner (promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 6th Infantry, to the 6th Infantry, Co. I, to date from Jan. 12, 1897, vice Wagner, appointed Major and Assistant Adjutant General.

Capt. Daniel A. Frederick, promoted from 1st Lieutenant and Adjutant, 7th Infantry, to the 7th Infantry, Co. I, to date from Jan. 28, 1897, vice Williams, promoted.

Capt. Edgar Hubert, promoted from 1st Lieutenant, 8th Infantry, to the 8th Infantry, Co. C, to date from Feb. 4, 1897, vice Corliss, promoted.

1st Lieut. Frederick S. Wild, promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 17th Infantry, to the 6th Infantry, Co. K, to date from Jan. 12, 1897, vice Turner, promoted.

1st Lieut. William O. Johnson, promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 19th Infantry, to the 7th Infantry, Co. C, to date from Jan. 29, 1897, vice Woodin, appointed Adjutant.

1st Lieut. James R. Lindsay, promoted from 2d Lieutenant, 14th Infantry, to the 8th Infantry, Co. D, to date from Feb. 4, 1897, vice Hubert, promoted. (H. Q. A., March 9.)

COURTS MARTIAL.

At Fort Douglas, Utah, March 8. Detail: Capt. Henry Wygant, 24th Inf.; Capt. Ammon A. Augur, 24th Inf.; Capt. John J. Brereton, 24th Inf.; Capt. Charles Dodge, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Benjamin W. Leavell, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Henry C. Keene, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Archibald A. Cabaniss, 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. William R. Dashiell, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. John R. Seyburn, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. William P. Jackson, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. George H. McMaster, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Hunter B. Nelson, 24th Inf.; 2d Lieut. Joseph N. Augustin, Jr., 24th Inf.; 1st Lieut. Charles E. Teyman, 24th Inf., Judge Adv. (S. O. 16, D. C., March 1.)

At Jefferson Barracks, Mo., Monday, March 8, 1897. Detail: Maj. Henry W. Wessells, Jr., 3d Cav.; Capt. George F. Chase, 3d Cav.; Capt. George H. Morgan, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Thomas B. Dugan, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Julius T. Conrad, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Clyde E. Hawkins, 3d Cav.; 2d Lieut. Ola W. Bell, 3d Cav.; 1st Lieut. Charles A. Hedekin, 3d Cav., Judge Adv. (S. O. 38, D. M., March 2.)

Garrison C. M., Fort Myer. Detail: Capt. H. P. Kingsbury, Lieuts. C. D. Rhodes, W. C. Short and G. T. Summerlin. (Fort Myer, Feb. 24.)

At Fort Monroe, Va., March 15. Detail: Maj. John L. Tiernon, 1st Art.; Capt. George G. Greenough, William F. Stewart, 4th Art.; Robert H. Patterson, 1st Art.; 1st Lieut. John D. G. Hoskins, 3d Art.; 2d Lieut. Arthur W. Chase, 2d Art.; William Chamberlaine, 1st Art., and 1st Lieut. Geo. O. Squier, 3d Art., J. A. (S. O. 58, D. E., March 10.)

At Fort Niagara, N. Y., March 15. Detail: Capt. Jesse C. Chace, John S. Bishop; 1st Lieuts. Henry D. Styer, Munroe McFarland; 2d Lieuts. Joseph C. Fox, Paul B. Malone, Chas. H. Paine, 13th Inf., and 2d Lieut. John H. Parker, 13th Inf.; J. A. (S. O. 58, D. E., March 10.)

SMALL ARMS PRACTICE.

Upon the question if the use of auxiliary targets or artificial bull's-eyes at target practice is permissible, the Major General Commanding the Army, in the absence of any provision in the firing regulations for the use of artificial bull's-eyes or auxiliary targets, except in gallery practice, decides their use on the range is unauthorized. (A. G. O. Letter, Feb. 26, 1897.)

A board of officers, consisting of Lieut. Col. J. T. Haskell, 17th Inf.; Maj. A. R. Chaffee, 9th Cav., and Arthur L. Wagner, Asst. Adj. Gen., and Capt. James S. Rogers, 20th Inf., is to meet at Fort Leavenworth to prepare a draft of general instructions relative to supply of ammunition to troops in active service. In its action the board is to be governed by instructions sent Col. Hawkins, commandant of the school.

The report is current at the War Department that among the applicants for appointment as Assistant Secretary of War is Adj. Gen. Ruggles. That officer's friends say that he will retire next fall, and that he is too active a man to be relegated to inactivity. They are, therefore, pushing his claim, and they are doing it vigorously, too, if the reports in circulation are correct. There is nothing in the act providing for an Assistant Secretary of War to prevent a retired officer of the Army from being appointed, and in this particular, the act differs from that relating to the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of the Navy. The act for the appointment of the first-named official reads: "That there shall be in the Department of War an Assistant Secretary of War, who shall be appointed by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, and shall be entitled to a salary of \$4,500 per year, payable monthly, and who shall perform such duties in the Department of War as shall be required by the Secretary or may be required by law."

It will thus be seen that it is within the province of the President to appoint Gen. Ruggles as Assistant Secretary in case that official should decide to retire under the provisions of the forty years' service law. Senator Mark Hanna, however, says that no Army officer or Navy, either, shall be given a political position, and as Mark is a man, whose word just now is law, his dictum may be taken for its face value. But even if the President should consider Rear Adm. Walker's name for appointment as Assistant Secretary of the Navy—a matter that has received considerable discussion recently, he could not make the appointment unless that officer resigned from the service. In this connection the law differs from that in regard to the appointment of an Assistant Secretary of War. Here is its text: "For an Assistant Secretary of the Navy, to be appointed from civil life by the President, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate, who shall receive a compensation at the rate of \$4,500 per annum."

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All officers of the Army discharged on their own ap-
 plication under act of Congress approved March 3, 1869,
 are requested to send their address quickly to Isaac
 d'Isay, late Captain 27th U. S. Infantry, Kansas City,
 Mo., who will impart important information.

The military journals published in Berlin and Vienna
 have recently devoted much space to the discussion of
 reforms in the procedure of courts-martial. Publicity of
 proceedings and separation of the functions of prosecu-
 tion and defense are some of the principal reforms urged.

Secretaries Lamont and Herbert were very busy last
 week in the effort to finish up as far as possible all pend-
 ing business of importance and leave a clean slate for
 their successors. Secretary Herbert's last important act
 under the Cleveland Administration was to decide on
 electricity instead of steam for operating the turning
 gear of the turrets of the new battleships Kearsarge and
 Kentucky. Secretary Lamont made public on Monday
 the report of the Santa Monica commission. Secretary
 Lamont left Washington this week for New York, where
 he will engage in business. Gen. Alger, the incoming
 Secretary of War, is to occupy Secretary Lamont's resi-
 dence in Lafayette Park, Washington. Washington is
 not to lose Secretary Herbert and his charming daugh-
 ter from its social circles, as Mr. Herbert is to engage
 in the practice of law in the capital city, with Mr. Ben-

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Jamin Micou, who has been chief clerk of the Navy De-
 partment during the Cleveland Administration.

We are glad to note that several examinations of non-
 commissioned officers of the line for the position of Or-
 dnance Sergeant have been ordered, and wish the candi-
 dates success. These chances for advancement are
 all too few and far between.

One of the last acts of President Cleveland before he
 left the White House on March 4 was to formally ap-
 prove the Naval Appropriation bill, and that measure is
 now a law. The Sundry Civil and the General Defi-
 ciency bills, which carried items of interest to the two
 services, failed of passage.

Quite a fight is in progress over the position of As-
 sistant Secretary of War. Representative Curtis, of New
 York; Chief Clerk Tweedale, of the War Department;
 Gen. Osborne, of Pennsylvania, and Thomas J. Stewart,
 of Pennsylvania, are among those mentioned as appli-
 cants. Representative Harmer, of Pennsylvania, filed
 with the President indorsements of John Tweedale for
 the position. Mr. Tweedale has for a number of years
 been chief clerk of the War Department, and is a resi-
 dent of Mr. Harmer's district in Philadelphia. He is in-
 dorsed for the Assistant Secretaryship by the two Penn-
 sylvania Senators, the Philadelphia delegation, several
 representatives from other parts of the State and by Sen-
 ators Elkins and Proctor, who were the two last Repub-
 lican Secretaries of War.

The transportation of the baggage of the troops of
 the German Army has been a problem which has re-
 ceived much attention by the German military authori-
 ties. One of the recent field orders prescribes the fol-
 lowing allowances, viz.: For the field and staff of a regi-
 ment of infantry, 1 two-horse wagon; for a battalion of
 infantry, 1 2-horse wagon for the staff, 4 2-horse wagons
 for the companies, 5 2-horse wagons for rations. For a
 cavalry regiment: 1 4-horse wagon for the field and staff,
 4 2-horse wagons for the squadrons, 5 2-horse wagons
 for rations, 5 4-horse wagons for forage. For one pion-
 eer company: 1 2-horse wagon, 1 2-horse wagon for
 rations.

The French Deputy Boudenot has compiled the fol-
 lowing table of the comparative cost of the German
 and of the French Armies, viz.: The annual German war
 budget from 1882 to 1897 rose from 438 to 528 millions
 of francs, while in the same period the annual French
 budget increased from 569 to 601 millions of francs.
 Germany averaged 897 francs, and in France 885 francs.
 sum of 1,610,711,295 francs, and France 3,124,633,062
 francs. In the year of 1896 the cost of a soldier in
 Germany average 897 francs, and in France 852 francs.
 The effective force in Germany is 548,989 men, and in
 France 504,930 men. Germany has 2,798 companies of
 infantry, 465 squadrons of cavalry, 152 batteries of foot
 artillery, 500 batteries of field artillery, 124 engineer
 companies, and 65 Army service companies. On the
 other hand, France has 2,428 companies of infantry, 456

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squadrons of cavalry, 108 batteries of foot artillery, 512
 batteries of field artillery, 95 engineer companies, and
 72 companies of Army service men.

The France "Militaire" objects to the power possessed
 by non-commissioned officers of the French Army of
 awarding summary punishment because of their youth.
 "When only illiterate conscripts, substitutes, and volun-
 tarily enrolled men were in the Army and not recruited
 beyond the number of 100,000 yearly, there was not so
 much to be said against these men being punished by
 Corporals and Sergeants who had already served several
 years, for at that time the duration of service was for 5,
 7 and 8 years. But nowadays it is not uncommon for
 young men to join at 18, become Corporals at 18½,
 and Sergeants at 19. It is ridiculous, says "La France Mi-
 litaire," that they should be armed with power to inflict
 punishment not only on older men with the colors, but on
 the men of the reserve and territorial Army, who are
 called out when between the ages of thirty and forty.
 It has been alleged that to take away this power would
 sap the very base of discipline, but the German Army
 is thoroughly disciplined, and yet in that Army the right
 of inflicting punishment belongs exclusively to the Cap-
 tains commanding the companies, squadrons, or batteries.
 The Lieutenants cannot punish, and still less can the
 N. C. O's. Provisional arrest in urgent cases is allowed,
 but whatever the "crime," the Captain alone judges it,
 and may either, if it be needed for the sake of making
 an example, award punishment on the spot, or defer it
 for twenty-four hours.

The following tables show the appropriations for the
 Army and Navy and fortifications during the last twenty
 years; they are taken from the Congressional Record.
 We omit fractions of a dollar:

	Army.	Navy.	Forti- fications.
1877.....	\$27,621,867	\$12,742,155	\$315,000
1878.....	25,812,500	13,541,024	275,000
1879.....	25,593,486	14,152,603	275,000
1880.....	26,797,300	14,029,968	275,000
1881.....	26,425,800	14,405,797	550,000
1882.....	26,687,800	14,566,037	575,000
1883.....	27,258,000	14,819,976	375,000
1884.....	24,681,250	15,894,434	670,000
1885.....	24,454,450	14,980,472	700,000
1886.....	24,014,052	15,070,837	725,000
1887.....	23,758,057	16,489,907
1888.....	23,724,718	23,767,348
1889.....	24,471,300	19,942,855	3,972,000
1890.....	24,316,615	21,692,510	1,235,594
1891.....	24,206,471	24,136,035	4,232,935
1892.....	24,613,529	31,541,654	3,774,803
1893.....	24,308,499	25,543,385	2,734,276
1894.....	24,225,639	22,104,061	2,210,055
1895.....	23,592,884	25,327,126	2,427,004
1896.....	23,252,608	20,416,245	1,904,557

The several appropriation bills for the fiscal year
 1897-8, as they were sent to the President, carried the
 following totals:

Agriculture.....	\$3,182,902.00
Army.....	23,129,344.30
Dispositional and Consular.....	1,695,308.76
District of Columbia.....	6,187,591.06
Fortifications.....	9,517,141.00
Indian.....	7,670,220.89
Legislative, Executive and Judicial.....	21,690,766.90
Military Academy.....	479,572.83
Naval.....	33,128,234.29
Pension.....	141,263,880.00
Post Office.....	95,065,338.75
Sundry Civil.....	53,030,000.00
Deficiency (for the Navy and Courts)...	884,885.78

Total.....\$397,525,186.56
 Permanent annual appropriations.....120,078,220.00

Grand total.....\$517,603,406.56
 Adding to this \$8,442,027.85 for the General Defi-
 ciency bill (which was the sum voted by the House) and
 \$500,000 for miscellaneous objects, the total appropria-
 tion for 1898 would be \$526,545,434, against \$515,845,
 194.57 for 1897.

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THE CURRICULUM OF THE NAVAL ACADEMY.

The curriculum of the Naval Academy is now receiving its almost periodic discussion. Change and advancement have marked the course of studies of the institution since its establishment—always broadening its scope and enlarging its branches of learning, and seldom dropping a study when once it had been adopted as part of the academic curriculum. The aim of the course at the Naval Academy is to educate a naval cadet professionally. Whatever of culture, outside of the knowledge peculiar to his profession as naval officer, that he acquires, the naval cadet will have had to obtain it before he enters the academy or after he leaves it. The cadet is on a resistless move from 6 A. M., to 10 P. M., with only time to meet one regular duty before another is at hand. Hence, propositions to increase the studies and especially to add Latin and Greek, receive no encouragement from officers familiar with what is taught at the academy or required by the service. At 6 the cadet rises to the sound of the reveille gun and the bugle call. An inspecting officer opens his room door to see that the cadet is up. He dresses and turns down his bed clothes for airing. At 7 he goes down to formation, roll call and breakfast. These over, he returns to quarters, makes up his bed and puts his room in order for inspection. Woe be to him if a piece of paper is found on the floor or the wardrobe door is left open, for report and demerits follow. At 8 the cadet, if he has recitations, moves off in his section under military leadership, the ranking cadet in scholastic or official standing having command of the squad. If the cadet have no recitations at that hour and recitations are of an hour's duration, he remains in his room for study. He dare not leave except for special and permitted causes. This order continues until nearly 1 o'clock, when the bugle calls for dinner formation, when the battalion is formed again and roll call of the four companies is made.

Dinner over, at 2 recitations and study hours begin again, and end at 4 P. M., when practical exercises commence, in summer outdoors, with infantry, artillery, and seamanship drills—furling and unfurling sails on the Monongahela, great gun practice from the Standish or Bancroft, when the latter is here, and with steam launches and cutters with oars or sails in flotilla drills on the Severn and Chesapeake. In winter the exercises are indoors and consist of testing the textile strength of metals, handling ordnance, learning the ropes and knots, splices and pulleys, running the dynamo, and sundry special exercises in the detested "setting-up" drills, to get the unsoldierly crooks out of a cadet long after he and the authorities have opposing opinions on the subject. Orders, not opinions, however, have precedence at the academy.

At twenty minutes after 5 the cadet has his first long breathing spell for the day, and has liberty to roam the grounds at will, or, if a particularly well-behaved youth, he may put his best uniform on and go into Annapolis, which is accomplished by just stepping out of the gate. At 6:30 he must report for supper, formation and roll call. There is a half hour after supper that the cadets may sometimes call their own, but this is often taken up in setting up drills. At 7:30, the bugle calls for study hours, and until 9:30 the cadet has to keep to his room. At 9:30 the gun fires and quarters buzz with lively, animated humanity for a half hour, when "taps" beat and "all lights out" sounds through the quarters and the cadet tucks himself in his narrow cot until reveille the next morning. This system gives the cadet one hour and twenty-five minutes daily to himself—time that he may call his own, when he is not subject to some strict military duty. All the studies of the academy are absolute—none are elective; but some are permissive. If a

cadet has a high mark in mathematics, he may, at the option of the head of that department, undertake advanced mathematics, outside the regular course of the academy. Few cadets desire the privilege, and few take it. If a cadet has a 3.5 mark, in a possible of 4, in French, he may be allowed to take Spanish, and all over a 3.4 mark gives him one-fifth above the 3.4 to add to his general multiple in his course. So, additional mathematics add in a similar ratio to a cadet's aggregate marks.

There is, it is claimed, too much nursing in theory and not in practice in the present system. The fine seamanship displayed by Naval Cadet Gherardi in handling a cutter, during a terrible gale off the Atlantic coast, during the late fleet maneuvers off Charleston, a competent critic attributes to the exceptional advantages the young cadet had in lingering around and practicing sailing in the Annapolis Harbor whilst he was a candidate waiting to be admitted into the academy. Some officers favor a reduction of studies, none an increase. German has been dropped recently from the course. There are also naval officers who think there is too much mathematics in the curriculum for the real needs of the naval officer. Whatever differences may exist as to the details of the course, the system of education at the Naval Academy has this unanswerable argument for it as a whole—it has produced an unexcelled if equalled corps of competent naval officers. The system at the start is graded to meet the common school education of the country, so as to give the humblest, deserving youth a chance to enter the American Navy, but, when once admitted, he has no opportunity to be an idler nor a recusant—it requires all the moral strength and intellectual powers that the cadet can command to guide himself safely through the academic breakers. Said a graduate recently: "No liar, no thief, no gongor can ever get through the Naval Academy. He is sure to be found out and shipped. The authorities detest such characters. The curriculum of the academy makes no allowance for idleness or immorality."

PROPER NAMES IN THE SERVICES.

We are indebted to Mr. Simon Newton, U. S. Engineer Office, Detroit, for a compilation from the Registers of the Army and Navy, showing the number of officers having the same given, or Christian, names. It appears from this list that four names—William, John, Charles and George—are borne by nearly one-third of the officers of the entire Army and Navy, active and retired. If we include the names of James, Henry, Thomas, Edward, Frank and Robert, ten names in all, we have those of over one-half the two services. The list comprises 710 different names, 197 of them appearing in both the Army and Navy. Following is the list of names occurring more than once:

ARMY—William, 298; John, 251; Charles, 208; George, 165; James, 139; Henry, 118; Thomas, 77; Edward, 69; Robert, 68; Frank, 66; Joseph, 56; Samuel, 45; Frederick, 37; David, 34; Daniel, 32; Harry, 31; Francis, 29; Edwin, 28; Alexander and Benjamin, 27 each; Alfred, 25; Richard, 24; Albert, Walter, 22 each; Louis, 20; Andrew, Arthur, Edmund, Peter, 15 each; Stephen, 14; Clarence, Edgar, Herbert, 13 each; Michael, 12; Jacob, Theodore, 11 each; Eugene, Isaac, Paul, 10 each; Hugh, 9; Guy, Lewis, 8 each; Frederic, 7; Augustus, Lawrence, Oscar, Philip, 6 each; Eli, Matthew, Oliver, 5 each; Amos, Carl, Dwight, Elmer, Ernest, Ezra, Fred, Gilbert, Hamilton, Herman, Horace, Howard, Julius, Leonard, Luther, Marcus, Mason, Moses, Ralph, 4 each; Abraham, Allen, Almon, Archibald, Asa, Carroll, Cornelius, Curtis, Douglas, Franklin, Hiram, Horatio, Ira, Jesse, Johnson, Joshua, Marshall, Melville, Milton, Montgomery, Nathan, Nelson, Otho, Palmer, Patrick, Reuben, Sidney, Solomon, Thaddeus, Theophilus, Ulysses, Victor, Warren, 3 each; Aaron, Abner, Adam, Adelbert, Adrian, Allan, Allyn, Alonzo, Anthony, Bernard, Calvin, Casper, Chauncey, Christopher, Clermont, Cyrus, Deane, Dennis, Earl, Eben, Elias, Elisha, Emerson, Ephraim, Erasmus, Evan, Ferdinand, Gordon, Granville, Gustave, Harold, Hunter, Jasper, Jay, Jefferson, Joel, Josiah, Julian, Junius, Leon, Leslie, Levi, Lincoln, Lloyd, Lorenzo, Loyd, Lucius, Marion, Martin, Mathew, Matthias, Millard, Morris, Percy, Powell, Richmond, Rodney, Rogers, Royal, Sedgwick, Sydney, Wallace, Washington, Will, Willard, Willis, Wilson, Winfield, Wirt, Wright, 2 each.

NAVY—John, 190; William, 187; Charles, 129; George, 123; Henry, 83; James, 79; Thomas, 57; Edward, 55; Frank, 51; Robert, 48; Joseph, 38; Albert, 33; Francis, 32; Samuel, 31; Richard, 25; Frederick, 23; Arthur, Benjamin, 20 each; David, Harry, 19 each; Daniel, Edwin, Walter, 18 each; Alexander, 15; Philip, 13; Andrew, Louis, 11 each; Franklin, Lewis, Theodore, 10 each; Alfred, Horace, 9 each; Michael, 8; Augustus, 7; Clarence, Eugene, Peter, Stephen, 6 each; Edmund, Frederic, Herbert, Howard, Hugh, Isaac, Josiah, Martin, Milton, Nathan, 5 each; Aaron, Archibald, Christopher, Herman, Jacob, Joel, Lawrence, Leonard, Lloyd, Luther, Montgomery, Newton, Nicholas, Oscar, Patrick, Ralph, Timothy, 4 each; Abraham, Allen, De Witt, Ernest, Gilbert, Guy, Harold, Homer, Jonathan, Kenneth, Lucien, Nelson, Raymond, Reginald, Roscoe, Rufus, Silas, Simon, 3 each; Adolph, Albion, Allan, Ambrose, Austin, Ben, Carl, Carlton, Caspar, Chester, Claude, Cleland, Clement, Clifford, Cornelius, Dennis, Dudley, Duncan, Ebenezer, Edgar, Elisha, Harrison, Horatio, Jefferson, Jeremiah, Julius, Levi, Lucius, Mark, Middleton, Moses, Nathaniel, Norman, Oliver, Otto, Paul, Percival, Roger, Roswell, Royal, Solon, Spencer, Sumner, Victor, Washington, Webster, Willis, Worth, Yates, 2 each.

Scriptural names are evidently not popular in the services. The following appear but once: Abel, Abram,

Adam, Asa, Asaph, Asher, Caleb, Cephas, Eli, Ezra, Ebenezer, Ezekiah, Hosea, Ichabod, Jehu, Jesse, Jeremiah, Joshua, Javan, Jonathan, Lazarus, Luke, Nehemiah, Nathaniel Noah, Rufus, Samsen, Selah, Silas, Simon, Uriah, Zebulon, Zenias, Ziba. There is only one Napoleon, one Wellington, one Marlborough, one Lafayette, one Sherman and one Ulysses. No other soldiers of distinguished reputation appear, and no great sailor.

We have a Herschel in each service, a Socrates and a Talleyrand in the Navy; a Hampden, a Hayden and a Homer in the Army.

THE EXTRA SESSION OF CONGRESS.

Congress will again be in session next week, and the Services are wondering if its record during the next two years will bear testimony to the enactment within that period of legislation devoted to their reorganization and increase. President McKinley has issued the call for the extra session, but failed to specify in the instrument the object for which Congress is to assemble. It is well known, however, that the revision of the tariff and the appointment of a currency commission are the objects desired to be attained by the Chief Executive. It will also be necessary for Congress to pass during the extra session the Sundry Civil, General Deficiency and Agricultural Appropriation bills, they failing to secure the approval of Mr. Cleveland before his retirement, as was correctly stated in the "Journal" last week. The Army and Navy Appropriation bills and the Fortification bill were approved by Mr. Cleveland, and are, consequently, laws. The fact of such approval has led to the creation of a report that Speaker Reed will not appoint the Naval and Military committees, but will restrict his appointments to such committees as are necessary to prepare and report the appropriation bills which failed, and such other committees as are necessary to conduct the business of the House and to attain the objects which Mr. McKinley desires. Great pressure is being brought to bear upon the Speaker, however, with the view of having him name all the committees, and the possibilities are that he will have to yield.

There will be but slight reorganization of the committees. Representative Hull will be renamed as chairman of the Military Committee, and in this capacity may be depended upon to continue his good work in behalf of the Army. It is his purpose to introduce the Lamont Reorganization bill at the earliest opportunity, secure its favorable report from the committee, without loss of time, and press action upon it in the House. Speaker Reed has promised to refrain from opposition to the measure during this session, and Mr. Hull is confident that the bill will pass. Senator Hawley proposes to drop the measure reported by the Senate Military Committee, authorizing an increase of the artillery force, and will devote himself to securing the passage of the Lamont bill and the bill for the reorganization of the National Guard.

There promises to be a lively discussion in the matter of the office of chairman of the House Naval Committee. Reports have it that Mr. Boutelle is not on good terms with Speaker Reed, and the latter may take it into his head to square old scores and "turn down" his Maine colleague. Mr. Hulick, who was senior member of the committee, has returned to private life, and Mr. Wilson, of New York, will succeed him. Mr. Wilson has developed into a power in Congress, and he is spoken of strongly as a possible successor to Mr. Boutelle. Mr. Wilson has no desire to succeed Mr. Boutelle, and would regret the latter's relegation to some other committee, but, his friends say, that he would probably accept the honor if it were offered to him, with the understanding that if he did not take it some other Republican besides Mr. Boutelle and himself would be given the appointment. It is understood that Mr. Wilson will introduce the measure which he has fathered, and will make a determined effort to at least secure a favorable report before the close of the extra session, or, in any event, before the expiration of the first regular session.

A report has been received at the War Department by the Chief of Ordnance, from Col. Alfred Mordecai, commanding Springfield Arsenal, on the results of recent firing with the Kräg-Jorgensen rifle. The tests are a continuation of the series that have been in progress for two years. They are made at the Watersheds Range and the new range, in a valley about six miles from Springfield, and their object is to determine data as to trajectories, the influence of wind, topographical peculiarities, etc. The report shows that the accuracy is almost equally good at short and mid ranges up to 1,000 yards, and only slightly less at longer ranges. No suggestion is made as to the adoption of a wind gauge.

The New York "Sun" says: "The monograph entitled 'The Home Squadron Under Commo. Conner in the Mexican War,' by Philip Syng Physick Conner, is a labor of love, of filial affection. It deals with the later services of a brave naval officer who in youth was a lieutenant under Lawrence and Biddle, during the famous career of the Hornet, when she captured the British warships Peacock and Penguin. Both these officers officially praised him, and in the action with the Penguin he was terribly wounded. This book gives an interesting account of our naval operations along the Mexican seaboard in 1846 and 1847, notably at Vera Cruz, specially mentioning those carried on under Commo. Conner prior to his relief by Capt. Perry, who, when his turn of sea service expired, succeeded him in command."

WHAT A YOUNG ENGLISH OFFICER ACCOMPLISHED.

The London "Army and Navy Gazette" says:

"The 3d Hussars ought to be, and of course are, proud of the young officer who has brought such exceptional credit on their regiment by conducting so successfully the small war on the Niger. Lieut. (Major) Arnold's case is almost unprecedented, but circumstances have fully justified the confidence placed in him. Bida has fallen after two days' fighting, and the power of its slave-raiding monarch is entirely crushed. A small force of 700 Houssas, led by a subaltern, has routed a more or less organized army, estimated at between 20,000 and 30,000 men, holding a strong position and evidently well handled. It is a fact upon which we may congratulate ourselves, for it cannot fail to produce its effect upon the Continent at a time when so many eyes are turned to Africa. The French in Dahomey and Madagascar, and the Italians in Abyssinia, have learned to their cost that African warfare is not always child's play. British officers have ever shown a capacity for leading natives; it is a quality which most European soldiers seem to lack. In this latest small war there appeared to be everything against us. There were difficulties of transport, no European 'backbone' was provided, not even a few companies of the West India Regiment, a bad climate had to be faced, and there was an enormous inequality in numbers. But Lieut. Arnold faced the situation with soldierly calmness, laid his plans carefully, and, after a long and trying march and two days of fighting, marched victoriously into Bida City and planted there the British flag. It is a performance of which an officer of higher rank might well feel proud, and it is reasonable to suppose that in due course the leader of this little expedition will receive his due reward. Rarely, perhaps, has a greater service been rendered to civilization in so short a time. The Emir of Nupe was the representative of an abominable tyranny. Nupe was one of the most oppressive of the native States of the Niger district, and its claims of sovereignty extended over a wide area. * * * The city was not taken without a struggle, but the fighting would have been sharper had not the company, with excellent strategy, used a gunboat to patrol the river, and thus prevent the fugitives from Kabba from reinforcing the division of the Foulah Army charged with the defense of the capital. The action appears to have been stoutly fought on both sides, though the employment of machine guns and of well-disciplined Houssa infantry necessarily gave the forces of the company a marked superiority. The Foulahs charged repeatedly. They are, as is well known, admirable horsemen, and come of a courageous stock; their loss is said to have been very heavy. The usual tactics were employed. The Niger Company's troops formed a square, protected by Maxims and other artillery. Holding their ground firmly, all attempts of the enemy to break their formation failed. Discipline, able leadership, and good weapons were all against the Mahomedan warriors, who faced death with the bravery usual among fanatics. The results of the victory are likely to be of great importance, for a heavy blow has been struck at the African slave trade in its very headquarters."

A FRENCH VIEW OF ARMENIA.

From the "New York Tribune."

Amid all that has been written and spoken about Armenia during the last two years, either in denunciation of or in defense and extenuation of Turkish rule in that distressed country, first place must unhesitatingly be given to the Yellow Book just put forward by the French Government. It is entitled to such rank for various reasons. For one, it bears throughout the air of exceptional thoroughness of investigation and information. For another, the French Ambassador at Constantinople in its opening pages reveals himself as an observer of such shrewdness as makes him seem well-nigh inspired; his predictions concerning Armenia, made long before the crisis of the trouble there, having been fulfilled to the very letter. For a third, and perhaps most convincing reason, the attitude of France toward the Eastern question is decidedly more impartial and disinterested than that of any other of the Great Powers, possibly excepting Italy. The other four may fairly be reckoned to be governed largely by selfish considerations in their dealings with the Porte. But France has no conceivable motive other than regard for peace and for humanity.

As early as Feb. 20, 1894, M. Cambon wrote that two years before that date a high Turkish official had said to him: "The Armenian question does not exist, but we shall create it." The Armenians were not rebelling against Turkish rule. They had no especial desire for independence or for foreign intervention. They were perfectly willing to remain in the Ottoman Empire. They wanted merely decent government and the reforms which the Porte had promised them and which Europe had guaranteed they should have. But the Porte's inactivity discouraged their good-will. The promised reforms were not granted. The official extortions remained scandalous. Justice was not improved. The creation of the Kurdish Hamidieh regiments, intended, as was alleged, to watch the frontiers, was nothing but the official organization of pillage at the expense of Armenian Christians.

Naturally the Armenians grew weary of such a state of affairs. They began, both at home and in England and elsewhere, to discuss their grievances and to agitate in a peaceful and lawful way for redress and reform. Thereupon the Turks, by their unintelligent system of persecution, aggravated the situation. It was not enough for them to provoke Armenian discontent. They eagerly went on to magnify it by treating the malcontents as revolutionists and their peaceful protests as treasonable conspiracies. The result was natural. After being told that they were plotting, the Armenians actually took to plotting. After being told that Armenia did not exist, they came to believe in its existence. Thus in a few years secret societies were organized and a great propaganda was made in favor of national awakening and independence.

The sequel was the awful series of outrages and massacres of last year and the year before, which shocked the world. Responsibility for this M. Cambon fixes fully upon the Porte. "The Porte," he says, "by its rigor consecrated a movement which now counts its martyrs. By its obstinacy in maintaining in Armenia a veritable system of terror, arrests, assassinations and outrages it seemed to take pleasure in hastening events." He thus confirms, with authority, the substance of all the worst charges that have been made against the Ottoman Government, namely, that it deliberately and for a malicious purpose goaded the Armenians into disaffection, and then outraged and massacred them wholesale. That is the official French view of the case, and that, it is to be believed, will be the final record of impartial history.

CANET QUICK-FIRE GUNS FOR THE GREEK NAVY.

The Greek armored vessels Hydra, Spetzia and Psara were built in 1888-9 by the Société des Forges et Chantiers. Each ship was armed with three 27 cm. (10.6 in.) and three 15 cm. (5.9 in.) guns. At that time quick-fire guns of medium caliber had not yet come in.

Two years ago the Greek Minister of Marine desired to increase the power of resisting torpedo attack by supplementing the existing armament by the addition of quick-fire guns of small caliber and flat trajectory. To this end he ordered Canet 10 cm. and 65 mm. guns of 50 calibers length. It was decided that each of the three ships should receive one 10 cm., firing forward, and eight 65 mm. guns. M. Levidis, the Minister of Marine, gave the order at the beginning of 1896 to begin the supplementary armament of the Psara, and in September that of the two other ships was also ordered. We have received the following description of these pieces. The guns of the Psara have been delivered, and have given excellent results. The 10 cm. gun discharges a 13 kilos. (28.7 lb.) projectile, and the 65 mm. gun one of 4 kilos. (8.8 lb.). The projectiles are attached to their brass cartridges, which are charged with smokeless powder.

The following are the principal features in the mountings: The 10 cm. guns are all of identical pattern, and consist of the following parts: (1) A gun tube extending for the entire length of the piece, and carrying the breech screw; (2) a jacket on the breech end—in figure—to which is connected the recoil brake piston; (3) a hoop strengthening the forward part of the gun. The breech gear is of the Canet quick-firing system, and is worked by a single motion. It comprises—(1) the breech screw with interrupted threads, pierced in its center by the firing tube; (2) the bracket which supports the screw while the breech is open; (3) the mechanism for working the breech and for the extraction of the cartridge, providing by the simple movement of a lever from left to right the following successive movements—the rotation of the screw, the withdrawal with extraction of cartridge, and the rotation round the vertical axis of the bracket, with final ejection of the cartridge; (4) the firing mechanism, with hand lever worked by the pointer, or "No. 1," and the safety gear.

The mounting for the 10 cm. gun consists of the following parts: (1) The carriage proper, consisting of a tube enclosing the breech portion of the gun, acting as a cradle, and carrying near its front trunnions, on which the whole system revolves for elevation. The recoil cylinders are fixed running along beneath it, while above it lie a recuperator with springs independent of the recoil cylinder, which provide for the automatic running up of the gun after discharge. (2) The saddle, formed of two cheek pieces, in which the trunnions rest, a bed connecting the trunnion blocks, and a pivot entering the bed, and, lastly, the sighting gear. (3) The bed and truncated pedestal fixed to the deck. The bed has on its upper extremity a collar, holding the saddle pivot. On this pedestal revolves the whole system. The brake is of the Canet construction, imposing the minimum strain on the various parts of the mounting. The recovery of the gun after recoil is completely automatic, and is effected at all angles of elevation, with the assistance of the springs. A special arrangement provides for putting the guns out of the firing position, either immediately after delivering a round, or at any other moment, by means of hydraulic gear. Elevation is performed by the pointer, or "No. 1," by means of the winch or hand wheel and an endless screw gearing on a toothed sector (seen in the engraving of the 65 mm. gun). Direction is also given by the pointer by means of a hand wheel and screw shaft, gearing on a horizontal toothed ring on the bed where the pointer is shown elevating with his left hand and traversing with his right. For firing at night electric lamps throw beams on the points of the fore and breech sights, the intensity being regulated as may be desired by a double rheostat commutator. A small hand pump serves at the same time for refilling the brake cylinder, and for putting the piece out of the firing position. The arrangements for sighting, including fore and breech sights, are fixed on the cradle cylinder, and do not move when the gun recoils, allowing thus of the pointer keeping his eye constantly in the line of sight, which is indispensable for rapid fire.

The 65 mm. gun mountings resemble the above, except that the recuperator or recovery cylinder is placed on the side of the cradle, and the traversing gear is dispensed with, because traversing is effected by the shoulder of the pointer, or "No. 1," pressing against a long shoulder piece.

To sum up, the matériel is very simple, thoroughly carried out. The movements are easy, and well adapted for quick fire. Further, a glance at the carriages shows that they are less cumbersome and more compact than carriages of the same system of earlier type which have been described in various publications.

The view of the 70 cm. gun is a good illustration of the pointer keeping his eye on the line of sight while the piece is being loaded. We think that this figure will make apparent to our readers the importance of this question, on which such stress was laid in the discussion in the French Chamber. Curiously enough, England and France only seem to have recognized the importance of this until a comparatively late date. At Chicago, in 1893, when the quick-firing system was already well developed, very few quick-firing guns exhibited had provision made for this.

WAR COLLEGE AND VICINITY.

Mrs. Bernadon entertained the officers and ladies of the torpedo station at cards the night before Lent. Mrs. Tiegemeier won the prize.

Miss Wallace, daughter of Commo. Wallace, of the War College, has returned from an extended visit to Washington and New York.

Mrs. Wilcox received the young people of Fort Adams Thursday afternoon at 5 o'clock tea, to meet Mr. Hagood.

Mrs. Mitchell entertained at cards Friday evening in honor of Mr. Hagood. Those present were Lieut. and Mrs. Wilcox, the Misses Thompson, Miss Vose, Lieuts. Aultman and Kessler.

Mrs. Zalinski is visiting in New London, and Mrs. Rowan in Washington.

Dr. Brodrick and Mr. Smith, of the Constellation, spent the 4th in Washington.

Lieut. J. B. Murdock has been ordered to the training station, when he arrives from Europe.

Miss Helen Hunt, of Portland, has been the guest of Miss Simms, of the torpedo station.

The hop at Fort Adams on Friday was an unusually pleasant one. Lieut. Hagood, of Fort Trumble; Miss Merrilees, of England, and Miss Simms were among the visitors.

THE NAVY.

JOHN D. LONG, Secretary of the Navy.

NAVY GAZETTE.

MARCH 5.—Wm. P. Brawley.—Resignation as Assistant Paymaster accepted from March 5.

Prof. E. K. Rawson, detached from duty in Library and War Record office, March 31, and appointed Superintendent of same, March 31.

Asst. Naval Constr. F. B. Zahm, detached from Navy Yard, New York, March 30, and ordered to the Bureau of Construction and Repair, March 31.

Prof. W. W. Hendrickson, detached from duty in Nautical Almanac office, March 12, and appointed Director of same, March 13.

Commo. M. Sicard, ordered to examination for promotion, Washington, March 10.

MARCH 6.—Lieut. J. B. Murdock, detached from the Detroit and ordered to War College.

Chief Engr. G. J. Burnap, ordered before Retiring Board at Washington, March 15.

Comdr. C. V. Gridley, detached as Inspector 10th L. H. District, April 30, ordered home to settle accounts and wait orders.

Comdr. T. F. Jewell, appointed Inspector of 10th L. H. District, Buffalo, N. Y., April 30.

MARCH 8.—Surg. G. P. Lumsden, ordered to the Constellation, March 15.

Asst. Surg. R. G. Brodrick, detached from the Constellation, March 15, and ordered to the New York Navy Yard, March 17.

Surg. T. C. Craig, detached from Marine Rendezvous, New York, and ordered before Retiring Board, Washington, March 15, thence home and await orders.

Ensign R. Stone, detached from Newark and ordered to the Indiana.

Ensign W. S. Crosley, detached from the Indiana and ordered to Torpedo Boat No. 6. (Porter.)

Lieut. Comdr. F. P. Gilmore, ordered for examination for promotion, Washington, March 15.

MARCH 9.—James C. Pryor, commissioned Assistant Surgeon from Feb. 27.

Lieut. J. A. H. Nickels, to the Navy Yard, N. Y., March 15.

Lieut. Comdr. J. B. Briggs, detached from Navy Yard, N. Y., March 31, and ordered to the Marblehead, as executive.

Passed Asst. Engr. T. F. Burgdorff, ordered for examination for promotion, Mare Island, March 22.

Lieut. C. G. Bowman, detached from the Marblehead on relief about April 5, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Asst. Engr. C. B. Price, ordered for examination for promotion, Philadelphia, March 15.

Capt. A. Kautz, ordered for examination for promotion, Washington, March 22.

Capt. N. H. Farquhar, ordered for examination for promotion, Washington, March 22.

Commo. E. O. Matthews, ordered for examination for promotion, March 10.

MARCH 10.—Lieut. M. L. Wood, detached from the Newark and ordered to the Puritan March 18.

Lieut. J. M. Helm, detached from the Puritan March 18 and ordered to the Coast Survey.

Gunner W. Walsh, detached from the Indiana, on relief, and ordered to the Washington Yard, to instruct sea gunners.

Gunner G. L. Mallery, detached from the Newark and ordered to the Indiana.

MARCH 12.—Surg. H. E. Amer, transferred from the Detroit to the Cincinnati.

Surg. D. N. Bertolette, detached from the Minneapolis, ordered home and granted three months' leave.

Asst. Surg. G. C. Hubbard, transferred from the Cincinnati and ordered to the San Francisco.

Surg. N. H. Drake, transferred from the Cincinnati and ordered to the Minneapolis.

Passed Asst. Engr. W. H. Chambers, detached from the New York Navy Yard, March 17, and ordered to the Oregon.

Passed Asst. Engr. S. F. Burgdorff, detached from the Oregon, on relief, ordered home and placed on waiting orders.

MARINE CORPS ORDERS.

MARCH 5.—Maj. Charles F. Williams, detached from command of marines at League Island on 15th inst. and ordered to command marines at Annapolis on 20th inst.

MARCH 8.—1st Lieut. Cyrus S. Radford, detached from the Newark, when the ship is placed out of commission and ordered to the Marine Barracks, Norfolk.

Orders, Nov. 22, 1895, to Maj. Henry A. Bartlett, placing him on waiting orders, revoked. He is ordered to report at League Island, to command the marines there.

MARCH 11.—1st Lieut. Bertram S. Neumann, detached from Brooklyn, when relieved from court martial duty, and ordered to the Puget Sound Naval Station, to command the marines there, on 17th inst.

VARIOUS NAVAL ITEMS.

The U. S. S. Texas arrived at New Orleans, La., on the afternoon of Friday, Feb. 26, having left Galveston on the morning of Wednesday, Feb. 24, without incident. While at Galveston, where her silver service was presented, consisting of fourteen pieces of sterling silver (916-1000 pure), and weighs over 1,200 ounces, her officers and crew were most hospitably entertained. The Maine was also anchored off New Orleans, and with the Texas, received a large number of visitors. Both vessels on Monday, March 1, dressed ship in honor of His Majesty Rex, King of the Carnival, and fired a salute in his honor, and a detail of officers and men took part in the shore parade.

Commo. Philip Hichborn, Chief of the Bureau of Construction and Repair of the Navy Department, returned last week from an inspection of the battleship Iowa at Cramp's shipyard, Philadelphia. He reports that the ship will start on her trial trip March 26. She will go first from Philadelphia to New York to be cleaned in the new dry dock, and it is expected that on the official trial trip she will make more than 16.27 knots per hour, which was the record on her first trip with a foul bottom, an unofficial trial. The Iowa now has all of her battery aboard, except her 12-inch guns. She is the largest and most powerful ship in the Navy as yet.

The Navy Department was notified on Wednesday that the Puritan, which sailed from Charleston for New York several days ago was lying off Hatteras Cove, N. C., flying signals of distress. Further information was to the effect that one of her engines was disabled, and it was feared that the other might not hold out long. A request was added that a vessel be sent to tow her to port. Upon the receipt of this news, Secretary Long ordered the cruiser Columbia to proceed from Hampton Roads to the relief of the Puritan, and to tow the disabled vessel to the Norfolk Yard. It will be remembered that the Puritan sailed from New York to join the squadron at Charleston during the recent maneuvers, without having an official trial trip since her completion.

Officers of the Bureau of Engineering express surprise, however, at the accident that has befallen her. They say that she had a most successful trial trip from Chester, Pa., to New York, twelve years ago, and that her machinery having been unused since, should be in perfect condition. Moreover, it is claimed that she had successful dock trials every day for a week preceding her departure for Charleston. It is a question, however, whether the department will consider this satisfactory in the light of developments, and the Secretary is expected to detail a board of inquiry in a few days. The accident to the Puritan causes another delay to the acceptance of the new dry dock at New York. The dock has, according to the report of its constructors, been ready for the official test since the 1st of March, and the Puritan is the vessel selected to be docked as a part of the official acceptance trial, though she does not meet the requirements of the contract. It has not yet been decided whether some other vessel will be selected for the purpose or not. If the Puritan's injuries are not so serious as to consume much time in repairing the trial may be postponed till she is ready, and it may be in any event, as there is hardly any other suitable vessel available. The Massachusetts and Indiana will be docked for minor repairs as soon as the dock is accepted. The officers of the Bureau of Yards and Docks do not consider the discrepancy in the measurement of the length of the dock, between the specifications and the completed structure, noted recently in the "Army and Navy Journal," as affecting the serviceableness of the dock, but whether the new Secretary will take this view of the matter remains to be seen.

An effort is on foot to make Chesapeake Bay the scene of all future official trials of vessels built for the Navy. The Columbian Iron Works has asked the Navy Department to permit the trials of their vessels to be run off on a course to be located in this waterway instead of in Long Island Sound or in Narragansett Bay. The course suggested is forty miles below Baltimore, and permits of a straightaway run of 24½ knots, the distance each of the vessels it has under construction will have to make within one hour to come up to the contract requirements. The depth of water is declared to be not less than ten fathoms, nor more than forty, and there is no interruption in the shape of artificial aids to navigation. In addition the water is quiet, and the officers of the Columbian Iron Works seem to think it an ideal place for the coming trials. The officers of the Newport News Shipbuilding Company are favorably impressed with the advantages of the course, and they may ask that the official trials of the gunboats Wilmington, Helena and Nashville, which their firm has under construction, be tried in the Chesapeake Bay.

The Herreshoff Manufacturing Company, of Bristol, R. I., has almost completed work on torpedo boat No. 7. The boat will be launched about March 15.

Secretary Sherman is understood to be favorable to keeping the Navy on a war footing. He is said to approve of the course pursued by the last Administration in retaining every ship in service, and until the President and his Secretary of State have determined what course shall be pursued in our relations with Spain it is believed that no ships now on the home station will be placed out of commission.

While U. S. S. New York was getting under way off Tompkinsville, N. Y., March 9, to go to the Navy Yard, smoke was discovered coming from the shell room, forward on the starboard side, and fire was found in one of the bunkers adjoining the shell room. Before the gunner's mate could open the shell room with the keys, J. A. McDermott and George Cassen, first class gunner's mates, and A. C. Mackin, first class apprentice, were at their post there and broke the bolt of the hatch cover. They led out a three-inch hose and descended to the shell room. There was a slight smoke, and the men turned the water from the hose upon the side of the shell room next to the coal bunker. The fire was speedily put out, and there was no damage to any of the ammunition, except a few saluting charges that had been temporarily placed in the shell room. The fire in the coal bunker was nowhere near the magazine, which was on the opposite side of the ship and divided by a passage-way. The men were not more than half an hour at their fire stations, and the incident did not in any way interfere with the ship's progress to the yard. The occurrence is now being made the subject of the usual investigation by a board of officers of the ship.

More men are needed for the Navy. Although Congress only last year gave 1,500 additional men to the enlisted force of the service, they have been quickly swallowed up in putting ships into commission and retaining on the active list other vessels which would be useful in case of emergency. During the Cleveland administration it was the policy of Mr. Herbert, the Secretary, to put the Navy in condition for a brush with Spain in case the trouble in Cuba eventually involved the United States. It was supposed that the Department would put new ships in commission by laying those which had seen service up in ordinary, but nothing of the kind has been done, and there is ample reason to believe that such a policy will not be adopted by the McKinley administration while the Cuban rebellion continues. Instead, it will undoubtedly be the purpose of the administration to keep the active force of vessels up to the highest practicable notch. A board was convened last summer to draw up a plan for laying up ships in ordinary, but on account of the purpose of the Department not to adopt its recommendations, even if made, at this time, at least, the board has as yet failed to submit a report. Within the next three months one battleship, nine gunboats and several torpedo-boats will be ready for Government acceptance, and on account of the provision in the contract under which they are being constructed, it will be necessary to place them in commission and give them their final trials within five months from the date of their preliminary tests. The Iowa will be tried on April 1 on the Cape Ann course, and it is proposed to put her in commission immediately after this run. The gunboats Helena and Nashville will be tried on the same course on the 22d of this month, and shortly after their test torpedo No. 3 will be run in the Chesapeake Bay. All the other gunboats and a number of torpedo-boats are well along in construction, and will be ready for commissioning by June 1 at the latest.

For manning these vessels at least 2,500 men will be required, and where to get them is a problem that is causing considerable anxiety among the Department officials. The Newark has been placed out of commission at Norfolk, and her crew has been utilized in filling vacancies existing among other vessels of the squadron. Upon the return of the Detroit she will go out of commission, and it is probable that when the Cincinnati reaches New York she will do likewise. But even with the crews of these ships there will not be enough for the vessels which it is proposed to commission. Either some of the vessels now in active service must be placed out of commission, or Congress will have to authorize additional men. It is believed at the Department that Secretary Long will make a recommendation to Congress requesting authority to make an increase in the enlisted force.

The gunboat Petrel arrived at the navy yard, Mare Island, Cal., Feb. 28, and was placed in the stone dry

dock March 1, where her engines and some of the piping will be attended to. Besides, the vessel's hull will be scraped and repainted. After coming out of the dock she will sail for the China station.

The recently completed gunboat, Wilmington, will leave Norfolk for New London about March 17. She is due at that port on March 21, and will, weather permitting, make her official trial trip immediately thereafter. On her builders' trial trip the Wilmington made practically 15 knots an hour, and she should do as well on her official run, which will be made over the Long Island Sound. Her contract speed is 13 knots an hour, and her builders will receive a premium of \$5,000 for each quarter knot faster she makes on her official trip. The gunboat Nashville will be ready in a few days for her builders' trial trip. The Nashville is a somewhat larger craft than the Wilmington and Helena.

The U. S. S. Columbia, which went in search of the disabled monitor Puritan, to tow her to port, came up with her, on March 11, near Hatteras, N. C., and a line was made fast, when the Columbia and her charge started for Hampton Roads. The wind was brisk from the northeast and directly against the Columbia and her tow, making headway very difficult.

VESSELS OF THE U. S. NAVY IN COMMISSION.

(The letters in parentheses following the name of the commanding officer denote the station or service to which the vessel is assigned.)

NORTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. M. Bunce. Address as noted under vessels.

ASIATIC STATION.—Rear Adm. F. V. McNair. Address all mail Yokohama, Japan, unless otherwise noted.

EUROPEAN STATION.—Rear Adm. T. O. Selfridge, Jr. Address, care of B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

PACIFIC STATION.—Rear Adm. L. A. Beardslee. Address Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal., except where otherwise noted.

SOUTH ATLANTIC STATION.—Capt. Yates Stirling assigned to temporary command. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England, unless otherwise noted.

ADAMS, 6 Guns, Comdr. W. C. Gibson. Address at San Diego, Cal. On a cruise with apprentices. Her itinerary is: Leave San Diego, March 18; arrive Magdalena Bay April 1, leave April 8; arrive Hilo, H. I., May 1, leave May 10; arrive Honolulu May 13, leave May 27; arrive Port Angeles June 28, leave July 8; arrive Seattle July 8, leave July 10; arrive Esquimault July 10, leave July 12; arrive San Francisco July 19.

ALERT, 4 Guns, Comdr. F. Hanford (p. s.) Address all mail care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. At Honolulu. Will be relieved by the Marion and return to Mare Island, Cal.

ALLIANCE, 7 Guns, Comdr. H. N. Manney. (Training-ship.) At Navy Yard, New York. Address Navy Yard, New York.

AMPHITRITE, 6 Guns, Capt. W. C. Wise (n. a. s.) At Charleston, S. C. Address there for present.

BANCROFT, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. C. H. Arnold, (e. s.) At Smyrna, March 11. Address care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London.

BENNINGTON, 6 Guns, Comdr. H. E. Nichols (p. s.) Making surveys in Jiquilisco Bay, Salvador. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

BOSTON, 8 Guns, Capt. Frank Wildes (s. a.) Sailed from Chemulpo, Korea, March 10, for Chee-Foo, China.

BROOKLYN, 20 Guns, Capt. F. A. Cook (n. a. s.) At League Island, Pa., for repairs. Address League Island, Pa.

CASTINE, 8 Guns, Comdr. R. M. Berry (s. a. s.) At Newport News, Va., March 11. Will return to Montevideo and take out stores for the Yantic and Lancaster.

CINCINNATI, 11 Guns, Capt. M. L. Johnson (e. s.) Sailed March 10 from Genoa, Italy, for Leghorn.

COLUMBIA, 11 Guns, Capt. J. H. Sands (n. a. s.) Address Fort Monroe, Va. Ordered to tow Puritan from Hatteras Cove, N. C., March 10, to Norfolk.

CONSTITUTION, Comdr. John McGowan (Training ship.) Newport, R. I. Address there.

DETROIT, 10 Guns, Comdr. Geo. C. Reiter (s. a.) En route to United States, via Suez Canal. Was at Colombo March 11. Hold mail for present. Will bring home a number of time-expired men from other vessels.

DOLPHIN (Desp. boat), (s. d.), Lieut. Comdr. R. Clover. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

ENTERPRISE, 6 Guns, Comdr. Jos. G. Eaton. (Nautical school-ship of Massachusetts.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

ERICSSON, Torpedo Boat, Lieut. N. R. Usher. New York Navy Yard. Address there.

ESSEX, 6 Guns, Comdr. E. T. Strong (Training-ship.) Was at St. Kitts, W. I., Feb. 28; leave March 11; arrive St. Thomas March 13, leave March 23; arrive La Guayra March 31, leave April 7; arrive Kingston April 14, leave April 21; arrive Key West May 2, leave May 15; arrive Savannah May 20, leave May 27; arrive Gardiner's Bay June 10. Address St. Thomas, W. I., care U. S. Consul.

FERN (Desp. boat), Lieut. Comdr. H. B. Mansfield (n. a. s.) At New York. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. W. S. Cowles ordered to command. Address Fort Monroe, Va.

FRANKLIN, 30 Guns, Capt. Silas W. Terry (Receiving-ship.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

INDEPENDENCE (Receiving-ship), Capt. Louis Kempff. At Mare Island, Cal. Address there.

INDIANA, 16 Guns, Capt. H. C. Taylor (n. a. s.) At Tompkinsville, S. I. Address there.

KATAHDIN, Ram, Comdr. R. P. Leary (n. a. s.) Arrived at Hampton Roads, Va., March 8.

LANCASTER, 12 Guns, Capt. Yates Stirling (s. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Montevideo. Address, care B. F. Stevens, 4 Trafalgar square, London, England.

MACHIAS, 8 Guns, Comdr. M. R. S. Mackenzie (s. a.) At Saigon, March 10.

MAINE, 10 Guns, Capt. A. S. Crowinshield (n. a. s.) Sailed March 11 from New Orleans, La., for Port Royal, S. C. Address there.

MARBLEHEAD, 10 Guns, Comdr. T. F. Jewell. Sailed March 9 from Pensacola to Canabale. Address Pensacola, Fla. Comdr. H. Elmer ordered to command on March 15.

MARION, 8 Guns, Comdr. J. G. Green (p. s.) At Honolulu to relieve the Alert. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco.

MASSACHUSETTS, 16 Guns, Capt. Frederick Rodgers (n. a. s.) At New York to undergo minor repairs at the Navy Yard. Address Tompkinsville, S. I.

MICHIGAN, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. H. C. Leutze. At Erie, Pa. Address there. Lieut. Comdr. Richard Rush ordered to command March 31.

MINNEAPOLIS, 11 Guns, Capt. G. H. Wadleigh (e. s.) At Mersine, Syria, Feb. 19.

MONADNOCK, 6 Guns (Monitor), Capt. G. W. Sumner (p. s.) San Diego, Cal., March 11. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

MONOCACY, 6 Guns, Comdr. O. W. Farenholt (s. a.) Left Tientsin, China, March 7, for Chee-Foo. Was there March 11.

MONTEREY, 4 Guns, Capt. C. E. Clark (p. s.) At San Diego, Cal., March 11. Will soon go out of commission. Address there.

MONTGOMERY, 10 Guns, Comdr. R. B. Bradford (n. a. s.) At Pensacola, Fla., March 5, from Mobile, Ala. Address Pensacola.

NEWARK, 18 Guns, Capt. C. M. Chester (n. a. s.) At Norfolk, Va., Navy Yard, to be repaired, and is to go out of commission this month.

NEW YORK, 18 Guns, Capt. W. S. Schley (n. a. s.) (Flagship.) At Navy Yard, New York, from Hampton Roads. Will undergo some repairs which will probably keep her at the yard until April 1. Address Navy Yard, New York. Capt. Silas Casey ordered to command on March 16.

OLYMPIA, 14 Guns, Capt. J. J. Read (s. a.) (Flagship.) At Hong Kong, China.

OREGON, 16 Guns, Capt. H. L. Howison (p. s.) At San Francisco, Cal. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office. Capt. A. S. Barker ordered to command on March 20. Will go into dry dock at Puget Sound.

PETREL, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. E. P. Wood. At Mare Island, Cal., where she was placed in dry dock. Will relieve the Detroit on the Asiatic station. Address San Francisco, Cal., care Navy Pay Office, for the present.

PHILADELPHIA, 12 Guns, Capt. C. S. Cotton (p. s.) Address care of Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal. (Flagship.) Sailed March 9 from Acapulco for San Jose, with orders to be at San Jose de Guatemala to attend the opening of the exposition there March 15.

PINTA, 4 Howitzers, Lieut. Comdr. F. M. Symonds (s. d.) At Sitka, Alaska, where mail should be addressed.

PORTER (Torpedo boat), Lieut. J. C. Fremont. At Washington, D. C. Address there.

PURITAN (Monitor), 10 Guns, Capt. J. R. Bartlett (n. a. s.) Engines disabled off Hatteras Cove, March 9. Columbia ordered to tow her to Norfolk. Will test new dry dock at New York when repaired. Address Navy Yard, New York.

RALEIGH, 11 Guns, Capt. C. J. Barclay (n. a. s.) At Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va. Address there.

RICHMOND (Receiving-ship), Comdr. J. B. Coghlan. At League Island, Pa. Address there.

ST. MARY'S, 8 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. W. L. Field (Public Marine School) New York. Address, care of Board of Education, New York City.

SAN FRANCISCO, 12 Guns, Capt. E. M. Shepard (e. s.) (Flagship of the squadron.) Sailed from Villefranche, March 10, for Alexandretta.

SARATOGA, Comdr. C. T. Hutchins (Penn. schoolship.) On a cruise, is due at La Guayra about March 9, leave about March 21; arrive Santa Cruz about March 30; leave about April 4; arrive St. Thomas about April 5; leave about April 10; arrive Capes of Delaware about April 23. Address La Guayra, Venezuela, care of U. S. Consul.

STILETTO (torpedo boat), Lieut. H. Hutchins, Newport, R. I. Address there.

TERROR, 4 Guns (Monitor), Capt. P. F. Harrington (n. a. s.) At Charleston, S. C., to remain for present. Address there.

TEXAS, 8 Guns, Capt. Henry Glass (n. a. s.) Sailed from New Orleans, La., March 11, for Port Royal, S. C. Address there. Capt. Glass will be detached March 31.

THETIS, 2 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. U. Seabee (s. d.) Making surveys off Pacific coast of Mexico. Was at Lopez March 12. Address San Francisco.

VERMONT, 1 Gun, Capt. Silas Casey (Receiving-ship.) At New York Navy Yard. Capt. Merrill Miller ordered to command March 16.

VESUVIUS (Torpedo boat), Lieut. Comdr. J. E. Pillsbury. On patrol duty off Florida coast. Address Jacksonville, Fla.

WABASH, 20 Guns, Capt. A. Kautz (Receiving-ship.) At Boston, Mass. Address there.

YORKTOWN, 6 Guns, Comdr. Chas. H. Stockton (s. a.) Was at Shanghai, China, Feb. 19.

YANTIC, 4 Guns, Lieut. Comdr. J. M. Miller (s. a. s.) At Montevideo, Uruguay March 11. A dispatch March 9 states that while the crew were exercising at target practice in La Plate River, one of the guns was discharged prematurely, killing one man and seriously wounding two.

FISH COMMISSION VESSELS.

ALBATROSS (F. C. Ves.) Lieut. Comdr. J. F. Moser. (s. d.) At San Diego, Cal. Address care Navy Pay Office, San Francisco, Cal.

FISH HAWK (F. C. Vessel.) Lieut. F. Swift. Address Welaka, Fla., cruising in St. John's River, engaged in shad propagation.

REVENUE CUTTER SERVICE.

MARCH 3.—No orders.
MARCH 4.—No orders.
MARCH 5.—No orders.

MARCH 6.—Capt. G. H. Gooding and 1st Asst. Engr. J. B. Coyle, constituted a board to examine and report condition of quarantine steamer Foster.

Chief Engr. F. E. Owen, ordered to the Gresham.

2d Asst. Engr. U. Harvey, to the McLane.

2d Asst. Engr. T. W. Ross, detached from the McLane and granted 30 days' leave.

2d Lieut. F. H. Dimock, granted three days' leave.

MARCH 7.—Sunday.

MARCH 8.—1st Asst. Engr. E. A. Jack, granted seven days' leave.

MARCH 9.—Capt. W. D. Routh, granted 30 days' leave.

MARCH 10.—Capt. S. E. Maguire, to report at Department.

The following officers registered at the Department during the past week: Capt. J. C. Mitchell, Chief Engr. F. E. Owen, Capt. O. C. Hamlet, Capt. W. D. Routh.

GRANT'S OPINION OF HIS CONTEMPORARIES.

From "Around the World with Gen. Grant."

Men who claim to be admirers of Sherman say that I am robbing him of his honors. Men who claim to be admirers of mine say that Sherman is robbing me. Then men like Gen. Boynton, entirely honorable men, who have been in the war, and know about it, study out dispatches, and reach conclusions which appear sound, and are honestly expressed, but which are unsound in this, that they only know the dispatches, and nothing of conversations and other incidents that might have a material effect upon the truth. Between Sherman and myself there never can be any such discussion, nor could it be between any soldiers.

The march to the sea was proposed by me in a letter to Halleck before I left the Western Army; my objective point was Mobile. It was not a sudden inspiration, but a logical move in the game. It was the next thing to be done. We had gone so far into the South that we had to go to the sea. We could not go anywhere else, for we were certainly not going back. The details of the march, the conduct of the whole glory, belong to Sherman. I never thought much as to the origin of the idea. I presume it grew up in the correspondence and conversations with Sherman; then it took shape as those things always do. Sherman is a man with so many resources, and a mind so fertile, that once an idea takes root it grows rapidly. My objection to Sherman's plan at the time, and my objection now, was his leaving Hood's army in his rear.

I always wanted the march to the sea, but at the same time I wanted Hood. If Hood had been an enterprising commander, he would have given us a great deal of trouble. Probably he was controlled from Richmond. As it was, he did the very thing I wanted him to do. If I had been in Hood's place I would never have gone near Nashville. I would have gone to Louisville, and on north until I came to Chicago. What was the use of his knocking his head against the stone walls of Nashville? If he had gone north Thomas never would have caught him. We should have had to raise new levies. I was never so anxious during the war as at that time. I urged Thomas again and again to move. Finally I issued an order relieving him, and not satisfied with that I started West to command his Army, and find Hood. So long as Hood was loose the whole West was in danger. When I reached Washington I learned of the battle of Nashville. The order superseding Thomas was recalled, and I sent Thomas a dispatch of congratulations.

"So far as the war is concerned," said the General, "I think history will more than approve the places given to Sherman and Sheridan. Sherman I have known for thirty-five years. During that time there was never but one cloud over our friendship, and that," said the General laughing, "lasted about three weeks. When Sherman's book came out, General Boynton, the correspondent, printed some letters about it. In these Sherman was made to disparage his comrades, and to disparage me especially. I cannot tell you how much I was shocked. But there were the letters and extracts. I could not believe it in Sherman, the man whom I had always found so true and knightly, more anxious to honor others than to win honor for himself. So I sent for the book and resolved to read it over, with paper and pencil, and make careful notes, and in justice to my comrades and myself prepare a reply.

I do not think I ever ventured upon a more painful duty. I was some time about it. I was moving to Long Branch. I had official duties, and I am a slow reader. Then I missed the books when I reached the Branch, and had to send for them. So it was three weeks before I was through. During these weeks I did not see Sherman, and I am glad I did not. My mind was so set by Boynton's extracts that I should certainly have been cold to him. But when I finished the book I found that I approved every word; that, apart from a few mistakes that any writer would make in so voluminous a work, it was a true book, an honorable book, creditable to Sherman, just to his companions—to myself particularly so—just such a book as I expected Sherman would write."

AN ENGINEER'S OPINION.

Asa M. Mattice, late Engineer Corps, U. S. N., in a letter to the New York "Journal," endeavors to show that the officers of our Navy have too little sea service, but this argument applies to foreign navies, each of which has its own list of disasters to record. The only difference seems to be that there is less secrecy observed with reference to our Navy and that the utmost is made in the papers of the ordinary misadventures of sea service. Mr. Mattice says:

"The United States Navy Register for Jan. 1, 1897, shows that there are in the Navy forty-five captains and eighty-five commanders, or a total of 130 in the command grades. By law, ships of the first, second and third rates must be commanded by captains or commanders. There are sixty-one ships of these rates, therefore, if all of these ships were to be kept in commission all the time, without having to be laid up for repairs, and the 130 commanding officers were to take turns in charge of them, each officer would spend only 47 per cent. of his time on sea service. That is the most that can be made out of it without reducing the number of commanding officers, or increasing the number of ships, or sending more than one of these officers to sea on each ship.

"But this number of ships includes the thirteen old single turret monitors which are held in reserve, and which have not been in commission for many years. Deducting these, there are left forty-eight ships to be commanded by 130 officers. If these forty-eight ships were to be kept in commission all the time, the utmost possible sea service for each officer would be an average of 37 per cent. of his total service. The other 63 per cent. would have to be passed on shore. At the present time, however, there are only thirty-eight ships of these rates in commission, and this is the largest number that have been in commission for a long time. Assuming that we can keep this number constantly in commission, it will be seen that the average sea service of commanding officers can be only about 29 per cent. and that the remaining 71 per cent. of the time must be passed on shore."

Mr. Mattice presents what he calls flagrant cases of lack of sea service. At the head of the list are Rear Adml. John G. Walker, Rear Adml. Francis M. Ramsay and Comdrs. Charles S. Norton and R. L. Phythian.

"Adml. Walker has been in the service forty-six years and three months. In that time he has had seventeen years and two months sea service. He was a commander for ten years and eleven months, and had only one year and five months sea service during that time. He was a captain for eleven years and seven months, and had only five months sea service in that time—but it was long enough for him to run his ship ashore. He was promoted to commander in July, 1866, and in the thirty

years and six months since then he has had only five years and eleven months sea service, as commander, captain, commodore and admiral. Adml. Ramsay has had sixteen years and nine months sea service out of forty-three years and three months total service. He had three years and two months sea service as commander out of eleven years and four months in that grade. He had two years and seven months sea service as captain out of eleven years and four months. He was promoted to commander in 1866, and in the intervening thirty years and six months has had only five years and nine months sea service, or 19 per cent. of his total service in command and flag rank. Commo. Norton has had sixteen years and nine months sea service, out of a total service of forty-five years and three months. He has had only one year sea service out of eleven years and three months as commander, and two years and five months sea service out of twelve years and nine months as captain, making a total of three years and five months out of twenty-four years in command grades, or a trifle over 14 per cent. of total service in those grades.

"Commo. R. L. Phythian, Superintendent of the Naval Observatory, holds the record for shore navigation. He has had thirteen years and four months sea service out of forty-two years and eleven months total service. He has been on shore duty for ten years and three months, since September, 1886, and is still moored there. In the twenty-three years and six months since July, 1873, he has had three years and one month sea service. In the thirty-one years and eleven months since March, 1865, he has had only five years and seven months sea service, which is equal to 17.5 per cent. for that total period.

"When I speak of sea service, please do not think that I refer to the actual time spent out of port. The sea service above given is the time credited to the officers when attached to ships in commission for sea service, whether they were at sea or in port. If you wish to look up the service of any officer in the Navy Register you will have to add up the various columns in any register issued since 1887. Up to that date there was a column which gave the total service at a glance. The 1887 register showed Capt. J. G. Walker, now Admiral, as having only thirteen years and two months sea service out of thirty-six years and three months total. The comparison was odious, or, perhaps, odorous, is the proper word to use. In the 1888 register the column of total service had disappeared. Capt. Walker was Chief of the Bureau of Navigation, and had charge of the compilation of the Navy Register. You can draw your own conclusions from these premises."

"How can these officers be expected to be experts in the handling of ships with so little experience? The lower grades of line officers get a fair amount of sea service, but when they arrive at command rank, which is just when continuous practice is needed, that is just the time they are kept ashore the greater part of the time. They could not get more sea service if they wanted it unless they went to sea in subordinate capacities. And yet the clique of line officers who run things in Washington—the Navy machine—want to increase the number of commanding officers."

THE NATIONAL FOREST PRESERVES.

One of the many Senate amendments to the Sundry Civil bill provides for the restoration to the public domain of the tracts of land, containing more than 21,000,000 acres, which the President added to the National forest preserves by proclamation on Feb. 22. Embodying that unfortunate reversal of a far-reaching Executive act in furtherance of a salutary policy, the bill went back to the House and yesterday was sent to conference. In the closing hours of a session there is always danger that important interests will be sacrificed to the necessity of pushing through the appropriation bills. This is such a case, and it cannot be denied that the opposition to this great enlargement of the forest preserves, from whatever source and motive it may proceed, is not unlikely to prevail. We observe, however, that the House Committee on Public Lands is ready to report a resolution calling upon the Secretary of the Interior for information relating to the whole subject, so that it may be hoped that the House will be prepared to act intelligently, and accordingly to insist upon the rejection of the Senate amendment.

It should be remembered that the President's proclamation does not express a hasty judgment based upon scant knowledge. It follows the recommendations of the admirably equipped committee selected by the National Academy of Sciences, which has traversed the territory under discussion and made a careful investigation of all the facts and conditions involved. It is not a new power which the President has just exercised. It is derived from the act of March 3, 1891, and it was employed by President Harrison to withdraw from sale in a similar manner and for similar ends about 18,000,000 acres of forested lands. The result of that procedure has been beneficial and satisfactory. It has insured, so far as its operation extends, a lasting timber supply, protected the headwaters of streams, and incidentally preserved scenery and game in regions where both were exposed to unprofitable ravage. The proclamation now in controversy would accomplish the same objects to an even greater extent. It threatens nobody's rights, but, on the contrary, is designed and adapted to defend universal interests. If the opposition proceeds from persons claiming that their privileges and welfare are attacked, it is true and pertinent to reply that they are themselves trespassers. Under existing laws entrance upon the reserves and occupation of them, as for timber cutting and mining, are illegal. Any plea of loss must be an acknowledgment of depredation.

It should be remarked, however, that the policy of forest preservation as promoted by General Harrison and Mr. Cleveland does not contemplate unnecessary rigor in the treatment of individuals. The ultimate purpose of the commission, and the greater part of its task, is the organization of a permanent forest service which, when Congress shall have adopted it, will not only safeguard the vast interests dependent upon the preservation of the water supply, but at the same time guarantee to all who need it an unfailing supply of timber, as well as access under suitable conditions to mineral deposits. We desire to repeat and urge the consideration that it would have been impossible to constitute a commission more completely qualified for its work than that of which Professor Sargent is the head. Its judgment deserves to be accepted as a secure basis for Executive and Congressional action.—N. Y. Tribune.

THE SUPPLIES TO THE FRENCH NAVY.

The following is the translation from "Le Yacht" of Feb. 13 regarding this important change in the method of administration in the French Naval Service.

At the request of Adml. Besnard, the Minister of Marine, the President of the Republic has just made public a decree under date of the 6th inst., which modifies the administration of Navy Yards. In the terms of this decree the administration of specialized material for new

constructions for the first armament and for rebuilding ships belongs henceforward to the technical service. Naval construction, artillery, submarine defenses, hydraulic works; also the administration of specialized material for new works, for large changes in the service of hydraulic works and civil engineering. The same decree regulates the new functions of the technical service and modifies, in consequence, the position of the Commission on Contracts.

Henceforward the technical service will have to prepare, advertise and look after all contracts or agreements relative to material of which they have the administration. They will have to assume the registry of the regular contracts, to place and register orders. The director, or sub-directors by proxy, look after the receipt and delivery of the material in question. The accounting officers are placed in this regard under their authority.

A special Commission of Contracts is established for the supply of material, and also for passing upon contracts or agreements relative to repairs or changes in constructions given out by contract. This commission is composed of the director, the sous-director, and, according to circumstances, of the Commissary of Supplies, or of the Commissary of Works. The Commissions of Receipts do not undergo any modification in their composition; nevertheless, the functions and responsibility of the representative of the technical service are increased.

This decree, of slight importance in appearance, will produce the best effects. It suppresses a completely useless circumlocution. Until now the supplies for the navy were wholly confided to the corps of commissaries. This method was perpetuated in the times of wooden ships, when the Navy Yards handled primitive material, as a matter of routine. The purchase of machinery and of the complicated pieces of mechanism of modern ships which demands a great technical knowledge, was confided to agents whose trade prevented their having this knowledge. These, it being well understood that they were unable to pass upon them themselves, leaned in all their proceedings on the information which they had to have from the technical service. From this came delays and retardations very prejudicial to the interests of the service. The examples lately brought forward by M. Delcassé leave no doubt upon this point. We praise so much the more warmly the decision brought about by the initiative of Adml. Besnard that we have for a long time approved this reform. Like many other affairs it was long and passionately discussed in the preceding Cabinet. This is no doubt the effect of the great movement of ideas in the Navy at this moment. It will not be the only one probably. The subject of administrative powers in the Navy Yards corresponding to the rubrics "fleet built" and "fleet being built," is under study. Perhaps after a little we may have still another happy surprise from this source. V. G.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

Messrs. Little, Brown & Co., Boston, Mass., announce the publication of "The Life of Nelson; the Embodiment of the Sea Power of Great Britain," by Capt. A. T. Mahan, U. S. N., retired. The work is in two volumes, Svo. Cloth gilt top. Price, \$8. There are 19 photographs, portraits and plates and 21 maps and battle plans. The work is uniform with "Influence of Sea Power on History," "Influence of Sea Power Upon the French Revolution."

Messrs. Scribner's Sons published last week "America and the Americans," a lively and interesting book written from the point of view of a French gentleman one of whose ancestors was a close friend of Lafayette, and who has enjoyed on two occasions the hospitality and welcome of many Americans, is said to be the author of this book. His by no means flattering impressions are contained in chapters entitled: Liverpool to New York; First Impressions of New York; Social Side of New York; Public and Private Functions; Social Contracts; Conflicting Evidence; On Being Busy; American Politics; A Visit to Boston; Class Distinctions; Concord, Plymouth, and Cambridge; American English; Travel à l'Américaine; The Black Belt; Improvidence; L'Enfant Terrible; "Society"; Summer Resorts; Impressions of Chicago; American Newspapers. Price, \$1.25.

They have now ready the following: A "History of China," made up of the historical chapters from "The Middle Kingdom," by S. Wells Williams, with a concluding chapter narrating recent events by Frederick Wells Williams, instructor in oriental history in Yale University; "Louis Napoleon and Mademoiselle de Montijo," in which Imbert de Saint-Amand begins a series of works on the women of the Second Empire, this volume taking Napoleon and Eugénie to their wedding day, and the fourth volume of the American History Series dealing with "The Middle Period, 1817-1859," by John W. Burgess, of Columbia University.

The Macmillan Company having caught the attention of "the jolly sailor man," and all who love the sea, by publishing "On Many Seas," chooses this favorable moment to issue a book of short stories entitled "The Port of Missing Ships, and Other Stories of the Sea."

HUMOR IN OFFICIAL REPORTS.

The following report of Lieut. Col. Joseph Kargé, 1st New Jersey Cav., dated at Brook's Station, Va., Dec. 4, 1862, is among the humors of our civil war:

"General: In relation to the recent surprise of my pickets, placed in the rear of the Army of the Potomac, on the road leading to Dumfries, or thereabouts, I have the honor to make the following report:

"On the 2d instant Capt. Lucas, in command of Co. F, 1st New Jersey Cav., sent Lieut. Hoffman, with 14 men, on the outpost, himself remaining with 10 men in the reserve. Lieut. Hoffman, according to the statement of five escaped soldiers, who were under his immediate command, after having placed badly his vedettes and allowed his men to lay aside their arms, went, at about 6 P. M., according to the custom of many of our patriotic officers, to provide for his belly, in a neighboring house, leaving his command to the care of Providence. It is further stated that the inmate of this house is a young and attractive female, whose husband is a captain in the Rebel Army, and who was seen by one of our posts returning to her house on horseback about 4 P. M., just about the time when our vedettes were relieving one another. As our vedettes and outposts were attacked, both in front and rear at the same time, it is pretty evident that it was done through a premeditated plan, the clew of which was furnished by the culpable negligence of the officer in command of the outpost. The result was, that of 14 men the whole were either captured or scattered without firing a shot. Among the former is the worthy lieutenant, who certainly has not neglected his duty as a gallant man, so far as the fair sex is concerned. Furthermore, I beg leave to state that my orders and instructions in regard to outpost duties were explicit and of the strictest kind; yet, in spite of this, I regret to say, that this disgraceful incident has happened, causing not only discredit to the service, but

serious calamities. Of the 14 men, 8 have since reported (one seriously wounded), all minus their horses and equipments.

"I have the honor to remain, general, very respectfully,
JOSEPH KARGÉ, Lieut. Col., Comdg.
"Brig. Gen. George D. Bayard.
(Indorsement.)

"Headquarters Left Wing, Dec. 5, 1862.

"Respectfully forwarded.

"Although the style and matter of this report shows that Col. Kargé himself is entirely unacquainted with his duty, so far as the duty of making reports of criminal neglect on the part of his subordinate officers is concerned, the report is, nevertheless, transmitted, with the recommendation that Lieut. Hoffman be dishonorably discharged from the service of the United States, to date from the day of his capture.

"W. B. FRANKLIN, Maj. Gen., Comdg. Left Wing."

ANSWERS TO CORRESPONDENTS.

W. E.—The Navy Regulations, chapter 22, page 185, provide that "after fifteen years' service, men (of the Marine Corps) may be discharged upon settlement of accounts if the interests of the service will permit.

ANXIOUS.—The bills providing for commutation of fuel and quarters to retired enlisted men of the Army and for increase of pay of non-commissioned officers are "hung up." We cannot speak hopefully of their ultimate passage.

FORTE.—We know of no vacancy at present for a chief musician in any of the regiments of the line of the Army. Better write to the Adjutant of each regiment and inquire. The addresses of regiments are given in the "Army and Navy Journal."

G. F. T.—If there are no other casualties save retirements for age in the artillery, the present Lieutenant Colonels will be disposed of as follows: M. P. Miller will be promoted Colonel of the 5th Artillery, Sept. 28, 1898; John I. Rodgers, Colonel of the 3d, March 18, 1899; E. B. Williston, Colonel of the 5th, March 27, 1899; William Sinclair will be retired before promotion, and H. C. Hasbrouck promoted Colonel of the 1st, May 6, 1900.

A. B. C. asks: A candidate for apprentice in the U. S. Navy, upon examination here, appears to have every necessary qualification for admission except as to teeth; two molars are gone, two more decayed, and three other teeth likewise, all of which might be put in good order by filling. Would he be likely to be accepted by the examination board in New York. Answer—No.

What would be the cost of a full course in the schoolship St. Mary's? Answer—Thirty dollars for uniform, bedding, etc., for two years' cruise. No other expense.

F. L. R.—The new revised Drill Regulations are not ready yet, and it is not likely they will be for some months to come.

W. H. M. asks: The act approved February 4, 1897, provides "that all officers who have served during the rebellion as officers of the Regular Army of the United States and have been honorably discharged or resigned from the service, shall be entitled to bear the official title, and, upon occasions of ceremony, to wear the uniform of the highest grade they have held, by brevet or other commission, as is now authorized for officers of volunteers by section 1226, Revised Statutes." Does that mean the old war uniform of the highest rank they held during the war, or the new uniform? Answer—It would be purely a matter of choice. No legal objection could be made whichever uniform was worn.

RICHMOND.—There is no law prohibiting or fixing any penalty for a man enlisting in the Army under an assumed name. If a man gives a false age when enlisting he is liable to be tried by court martial for fraudulent enlistment. Enlisted men examined for a commission pass upon their individual merits, mental and physical. Influence is not a factor in such matters.

W. B.—The Regimental Adjutant is the immediate commander of the chief musician, and receives the Colonel's orders, as a rule, through him. There is no specially designated uniform for a chief musician. It is generally selected by the regimental commander in harmony with the arm of the service.

W. F. G.—Write to Messrs. Spalding, 132 Nassau street, New York City, where you can probably get what you require in the way of dummy guns.

J. H. R.—You must inform us of the number of your district if you wish to know as to vacancy for West Point, etc.

C. D. R.—The name of the cadet at West Point who represents the 4th District of Pennsylvania is N. Birnie, and he will graduate in 1900. The Congressman for the 4th District of Pennsylvania is Jas. Rankin Young, and his term will expire March 4, 1899.

R. P. K.—There will be a vacancy in the 4th District of New York for West Point in 1900. The President will have one appointment at large this year.

K. I. D.—There will be a vacancy for a Captain and A. Q. M. June 11 next, and for a Captain and C. S. Nov. 11 next. These are all in the two departments in 1897.

A. B. P. asks.—1. Can the eldest son of a member of the Loyal Legion join that society during the life of his father? Answer.—If he is of age he is eligible to election as a member of the second class, becoming a member of the first class if he survives his father.

2. If the President of the United States so desired, could he commission a civilian as 2d Lieutenant of the Army to fill a vacancy, notwithstanding there were graduates at West Point and non-com.'s waiting to be commissioned? Answer.—The act approved June 18, 1878, as amended by act approved July 30, 1882, provides that all vacancies in the grade of 2d Lieutenant shall be filled by appointment from the graduates of the Military Academy so long as any of such remain unassigned, and any vacancies thereafter remaining shall be filled by appointment of enlisted men, and all vacancies remaining after exhausting the two classes named may be filled by appointment of persons in civil life.

3. Would it not be correct for an Army officer on recruiting service to wear his full dress uniform on any and all social functions to which he might be invited? Answer.—This is a matter usually regulated by the customs of society and of good taste, on both of which, doubtless, the officer is well informed. It is not difficult to arrive at a decision on such a case.

Under the regulations governing the Russian Army, the private soldier must be a member of a church. All officers and soldiers belonging to the Greek Catholic Church are required to partake of the communion once a year, and must take part in all church parades, which all non-Christians are obliged to attend. The soldier is not permitted to read any other books than those which are approved by his company commander. He is not permitted to leave the precincts of his quarters without special permission. At every meal prayers are said by some one designated for that purpose, and at tattoo call the Lord's prayer is recited or sung by the whole company.—"Die Reichswehr," Wien.

THE STATE TROOPS.

GUNS FOR THE NEW YORK GUARD.

Some of our State troops are not satisfied to accept the Springfield rifles discarded by the Army, and insist upon having the latest and best. As they propose to obtain them at the expense of their States there would seem to be no objection. The ideal arrangement would undoubtedly be to have the same arms for the Army and Navy and the National Guard, but this is impossible. The Government now furnishes one gun to the Army, another of a different calibre to the Navy and a third with still a third calibre to the National Guard. Under these circumstances there could seem to be no objection to the bill introduced into the New York Legislature by Senator Coggeshall and Assemblyman Philo, to carry into effect the recommendation of the Gun Board, to adopt the Savage rifle, and authorize the Governor to make contracts for the same, and to apply Remington rifles and carbines in part payment upon the contract price of the Savage guns.

It appears to be admitted that the State is in pressing need of new guns. Those now in the hands of the guard have been there nearly a quarter of a century, and should be discarded for better guns. This necessity was felt by Governor Morton, who recommended to the Legislature in 1895 to take up the subject of rearming the guard with modern rifles adapted to the new conditions imposed by the introduction of smokeless powder. The Legislature acted on the Governor's recommendation and passed a law authorizing the appointment of a commission composed of three citizens of the State to examine into the whole subject and report to him with their recommendations, and the Governor appointed Col. A. D. Shaw, Watertown; Mr. Eliphaz W. Bliss, Brooklyn, and Prof. R. H. Thurston, of Cornell University, late of the Navy.

At the time these gentlemen were selected they were regarded by the press and public as ideal appointments. They had all seen military service in the late rebellion, and were counted among the best men in the State to make the examination and recommendation to the Governor. The board gave the better part of the year to making these investigations, and finally reported with the unanimous recommendation that the State adopt and use the Savage rifle. The tests of the rifles in competition were made at Creedmoor and Brooklyn, and were conducted under very stringent rules prescribed by the Adjutant General for developing a satisfactory arm for use. Governor Morton, while commending and approving the work of the board, failed to approve the report, mainly on the ground of economy.

This conclusion has not been accepted as final. It is argued that a State that expends so much money on armories and uniforms should show equal liberality in equipping its men with the very best of modern arms adapted to new conditions by which the introduction of smokeless powder has produced a great revelation in Army and Navy equipments.

Substantially all of the military powers in Europe have been rearmed with smokeless powder rifles of the magazine type. Our own Government has adopted them for its Army and Navy, as have several of the South American republics. As to their superiority there can be no question. This is shown in the article on arbitration, which appears in another column of this number, and to which we call special attention. It presents conclusive reasons for a change of weapons.

The State of New York, which takes just pride in the guard and desires to furnish them with the best attainable rifles, is now confronted with three propositions: First, to retain the Remington rifles and carbines; second, to exchange their present rifles for the Springfield black powder guns, which were discarded by the General Government in 1892, and third, to rearm the guard with rifles recommended by the board. The exchange of the arm is a mere temporary expedient. The real question perplexing the authorities of the State is whether it is desirable to wait, or whether it is better to adopt the rifle recommended by the board, and put it into the hands of the guard during the next two or three years.

The Krag-Jorgensen gun does not appear to have met with favor anywhere except in the board adopting it for the Army. The Navy board refused to take it, and it is not at all probable that the State troops will willingly accept it. Under these circumstances it would seem to be wise for the State of New York to accept the conclusions of the excellent commission appointed to select a weapon for its National Guard. We shall then have an opportunity to try the Savage gun in competition with others. Uniformity of systems is not so important as uniformity of calibres, and this can easily be obtained.

22nd NEW YORK—COL. FRANKLIN BARTLETT.

The 22d Regiment, New York, will hold its eighteenth games in the armory on Thursday evening, March 25, and an interesting programme has been prepared. There will be sprinting, bicycle races, running and hurdling by champion athletes, as the 22d, at the recent tournament in Madison Square Garden, won the athletic championship of the National Guard and the regular Army. Another attraction will be a one-mile bicycle race between F. F. Goodman, of the Riverside Wheelmen, and Sam Black, of the South Brooklyn Wheelmen. There will be a reception after the games. The rifle competition for the officers' trophy for teams of ten men will be shot on the armory range on March 29 and 31. Mr. R. O. Haubold, of Co. B, has been elected a 2d Lieutenant. The regiment has decided to give one of the most elaborate vaudeville entertainments ever seen in this city during the first week in May at the armory. This entertainment is not to be a stag in any sense, for the ladies can be present and there will be dancing after the theatrical programme. Capt. Dayton is chairman of the committee in charge. Recruiting in the regiment is commencing to pick up considerably, and drills are very successful and largely attended.

23rd NEW YORK—COL. A. C. SMITH.

A large audience was at the Academy of Music, Brooklyn, on Saturday evening, March 6, and enjoyed the entertainment prepared by Co. D, 23d Regiment, for its friends and the public.

The burlesque rendered was entitled "State Camp of Destruction à la Gen. McLooney." A list of the characters was published in last week's Journal. It was conceived, concocted and conducted by active and veteran members of Co. D. The caricatures of prominent

National Guard officers were much appreciated, especially those of Maj. Gen. McHairpins and Col. Crusty Butz. The camp scene and duties were also interesting and laughable. We understand the burlesque, as originally written, was subjected to censorship of high officials and in consequence was curtailed in its spicyness. The drill of the members of the company in camp was lifelike and the exercises by "Charleston Blues" and the performance of the physical drill were excellent. The make-up of the "Fairy Hikes" was creditable to the members composing the coryphees. They did their little act well and aroused much enthusiasm among their lady friends in the audience.

The other parts of the entertainment were well conducted and reflect credit on the Committee of Management. The friends of Co. D will be anxious to attend another of its entertainments. The synopsis of the play was as follows: A street in camp; sentry on post; Reveille; morning roll call—Detail for coffee and rolls.—Morning Toilet.—Baptism.—Early rations.—Police detail.—Breakfast call.—Preparing for inspection.—The "winner" at work.—Work Brothers to the rescue.—Song, "I'm the Hottest Coon for Miles Around."—Return from breakfast.—Inspection by Gen. McLooney.—Drill of the 45th Bath Beach Heavy Artillery.—Song by Col. Spiders, "His Commission Now Is Turned Towards the Wall."—Song, "Do You Want to Hear the Rest, or Shall I Stop?" by W. W. Griffith.—Col. Crusty Butz officially gets officious.—Arrival of the Veterans.—Banjo trio: Messrs. Brooks, Denton and Ossman.—Whistling solo, by Mr. Harry M. Peckham.—Song by Mr. John P. Nicholas.—Reception of Gen. McHairpins and staff.—Your Laundry Wallis arrives, inspects Maj. Thirsty's sword, likewise his 2,762 letters of congratulation from men, women and children from all over the United States, and sings, "Without Him What's the Guard?"—Bonnie Lad fraes the Hielands.—"Highland Fling"—Rusticus a prisoner.—Song, "Misplaced Confidence."—Call for dress parade.—"Publish the orders."—"March in Review."—"Charleston Blues." Night scene in camp, and various specialties. One of the best was that of Harry Peckham, the whistling soloist, formerly a member of the regiment, but a number of others made decided hits. A notable military feature of more than ordinary merit was the physical drill with the rifle by a squad from Co. I under command of 1st Sergt. Howard. The drill of the Charleston Blues, "A," men with "black" faces, was well done. The singing and playing of the members of the Metropolitan and Manhattan quintets elicited hearty encores, and if it had not been Saturday night, the performance might have been continued indefinitely. A tableau, "Columbia," concluded the show. Before the curtain went up on the first act and during the intermission the 23d Regiment band gave a concert of four numbers.

12th NEW YORK—COL. MC C. BUTT.

Cos. G, Capt. Dyer, and H, Capt.-elect Banks, of the 12th Regt., New York, gave a review, parade and reception in the armory, March 9, which proved very interesting to a military, as well as a social, standpoint. A very large and enthusiastic audience was present; in fact, an audience that would have done justice to a regimental entertainment, a fact to the credit of the two companies. The review was taken by Maj. Chas. F. Roe, of Squadron A. The assembly was sounded at 8:40 P. M., the men promptly falling in, and looking decidedly neat and clean. The companies were divided into a battalion of four commands of sixteen files, officered as follows: Capt. G. E. Dyer, Co. G, Battalion Commander. 1st Company, Capt.-elect Banks, Co. H; 2d Company, Lieut. Post, Co. H; 3d Company, Lieut. S. L. Smith, Co. G, and 4th Company, Lieut. Harriman, Co. G; Lieut. Chas. Elliot Warren, Battalion Adjutant; 1st Sergt. Meehan, Co. H, acting Sergeant Major; Sergt. Menzies, N. C. S., color-bearer. Drum Maj. Mackay had charge of the band. Line was formed by Adj. Warren in very handsome shape, but there was no interval between the 3d and 4th commands by reason of lack of room. The ceremony was handsomely conducted throughout, and during the passage of the reviewing officer, Maj. Roe, around the lines the men remained very steady. The passage of the companies in quick time was very good, while the passage and reformation of the battalion in double time fairly brought down the house, and it was an excellent piece of work. The battalion was brought to a rest while a detachment of the 13th U. S. Infantry, in command of 1st Sergt. Murphy, marched on the floor to give an exhibition. The detachment numbered eight files and guides. The men executed the manual like a piece of machinery, and received a perfect ovation. In coming to an order, however, the men brought down their pieces with an unmerciful "bang," making more noise than the entire 12th Regiment would. To subject arms to such a severe shock is decidedly wrong, more especially a magazine arm. An exhibition in the bayonet exercise and calisthenics was given, which was finely executed, while the marching movements, which concluded the exhibition, were a model of perfection. In the opinion of some of the military sharps, the 1st Sergeant of the detachment in the marching movements, and when exercising in the manual, should have kept his piece at a right shoulder or trail in the former, and at an order or right shoulder during the latter, instead of holding it at ease horizontally in front of the body as he did. Evening parade by the battalion followed the departure of the regular infantrymen from the floor, and, with the exception of several unsteady men in the rear rank, it proved a faultless ceremony. A dance concluded a very enjoyable evening's entertainment. Among the large audience were Lieut. Butts, U. S. A.; Col. Nelson Henry, Lieut. Col. Leonard, Lieut. Stebbins, and Lieut. Hurry, N. G. N. Y. The regiment has been recruiting lively of late, its present membership being 691. A regimental athletic club is being formed.

47th NEW YORK—COL. JOHN G. EDDY.

Maj. Gen. Thomas H. McGrath, ex-Adjutant General, New York, and for many years connected with the Inspector General's Department, on Monday evening, March 8, 1897, reviewed the 47th Regiment. The regiment made a most excellent showing, parading eight commands of twenty files each, divided, of course, into two battalions and commanded by Maj. Wm. E. Eddy and H. H. Quick respectively. The battalions were promptly and accurately formed by Batin. Adjts. Fish and McCutcheon, and turned over in splendid form. The regimental formation for review was in line of masses and was also excellently made by Capt. Walter Barnes, Regt. Adj. During the review in line the men were perfectly steady. After the reviewing officer had completed his tour around the lines, the battalions changed

direction by the left flank in an excellent manner, and moving by the flank of subdivisions to the opposite side of the parade, got in position for the passage in review. In regard to the march past, it must be said it was not up to the usual standard of the 47th. The salutes were in the main very good, but in some of the companies the alignments were not very good; in fact, somewhat ragged. After the battalion had again reached their positions in line the following officers and men were called to the front and presented with the State Long-Service Medals: Twenty years, Col. John G. Eddy, Maj. Wm. H. Eddy, Q. M. Sgt. Hyson, N. C. S.; 15 years, Maj. H. H. Quick, 1st Lieut. H. H. Hemiwig, Co. T; Sgt. G. Koenig, Co. F; Pvt. R. H. Ketchan, Co. I; W. Wheeler, Co. I; 10 years, Adjt. H. D. McCutcheon, Staff; Sgt. Maj. W. J. Wilson, N. C. S.; 1st Sgt. W. T. Johnson, Co. B; Sgt. J. W. Boerckel, Co. E; Sgt. C. E. Fisher, Co. F; Corp. C. M. Johnson, Co. K; Corp. J. Surhoff, Co. D; Corp. J. G. Huston, Co. K; Corp. S. I. Seaward, Co. B; Corp. W. Kunner, Co. B; Pvt. J. H. Solomon, Co. E; Pvt. J. H. Wilson, Co. E; Pvt. J. A. Bogart, Co. A; Pvt. J. N. Robertson, Co. E. Gen. McGrath, in a very appropriate speech, congratulated the winners of the long-service medals. After the above named had returned to their posts, Sgt. Maj. Thos. H. Hobby and Sgt. Geo. R. Place, Co. E, were called to the front and presented with the Strong and Dakin badges respectively. The companies were then dismissed to reform for parade. The battalion formations were somewhat slow, particularly in the 2d Battalion. The regimental formation was, as before, in line of masses and was very handsomely executed, the men were steady during the sound-off and the manual was very good; in fact, with the few exceptions noted, the entire affair reflects great credit on the discipline of the 47th. After the military ceremonies the guests were entertained by the officers in their usual hospitable manner. Among the guests were Capt. John T. Jennings, 13th Regt.; Lieuts. Ashley and Kemp, and Battr. Adjt. Van Keuck, Jr., Lieut. T. H. Horley, 13th Regt.

NEW JERSEY.

The election in the 7th Regiment of New Jersey to fill the position of Colonel, made vacant by the resignation of Col. Skirm, made quite a number of changes. The name of Lieut. Col. Chas. Y. Bamford, of Trenton, was the only one nominated for the Colonency, and he was unanimously elected. Maj. Andrew J. Buck was elected Lieutenant Colonel to succeed Col. Bamford, and Capt. Richard F. Goodman, of Co. G, Newton, was elected Major of the 2d Battalion to succeed Maj. Buck. The elections were all in the line of regular promotion. Col. Bamford enlisted as a private in Co. B, 3d Regiment Rifle Corps March 8, 1869; Private, Co. A, 3d Battalion, April 14, 1869; Private, Co. A, 7th Regiment, May 22, 1872; Quartermaster Sergeant, 7th Regiment, May 16, 1873; discharged, Sept. 18, 1877; Captain and Inspector of Rifle Practice, Feb. 23, 1880; Lieutenant Colonel, June 9, 1890; Colonel Feb. 18, 1897. Lieut. Col. Buck enlisted as a private, Freehold Infantry, 3d Regiment, Monmouth Brigade, 1862; Private, Co. D, 3d Regiment Rifle Corps, July, 1865; Private, Co. E, 7th Regiment, National Guard, July 9, 1876; 2d Lieutenant, March 25, 1878; Captain, Aug. 3, 1882; Major, 7th Regiment, Jan. 10, 1894; Lieutenant Colonel, Feb. 18, 1897. Maj. Goodman enlisted as a private in Co. G, 7th Regiment, March 9, 1889; Captain, Co. G, April 23, 1888; Major, 7th Regiment, Feb. 18, 1897. After the business of the election was concluded, resolutions complimentary to ex-Col. Skirm were passed, and presented to him at a banquet which followed, the invited guests including Gen. Skirm, Col. John Owens, Lieut. Melvin W. Rowell, U. S. A., who has been instructing New Jersey's militia in guard duty.

"All aboard for Washington!" and amid hurrahs and waving flags and handkerchiefs the first section of the special train bearing the 2d Regt., N. G. N. J., pulled out of Paterson. At Marion Junction, Jersey City, the sec-

ond section, comprising the 2d and 3d Battns., was made up. Col. S. V. S. Muzey took command of the first section, while Lieut. Col. Hines did similar duty on the second. The following detail was made for guard duty on the train: Officer of the Day, Capt. John Engel, Co. G; Officer of the Guard, 1st Lieut. Charles Reynolds, Co. B; Junior Officer of the Guard, 2d Lieut. Henry M. Cox. After leaving Jersey City, old-timers settled down to make themselves comfortable, while the younger element started in to make a night of it. The accommodations were not conducive to sleep, but the men made the best of the situation. Here and there could be seen a quiet little game, with a ten-cent limit. The usual tricks incident with such a trip were indulged in; the sufferers generally being the new recruits. Arriving in Washington at 5 A. M., Thursday, the men sat in the cold cars until 7:30, when the regiment fell in and were marched to Masonic Hall, which served as headquarters during the day. After breakfast the men were excused until 11 A. M., and occupied the time in seeing the sights. At 12:30 the regiment re-formed and marched to Maryland avenue, the position assigned for the New Jersey formation. During the parade and review the marching and alignments were perfect, and elicited much favorable comment and applause.

When Vice-President Hobart recognized his pet regiment (the 2d), he started to clap his hands, and immediately the multitude in front of the reviewing stand caught the spirit and gave the New Jersey boys a royal welcome. And, why not! did not Ohio and New Jersey own the city? Returning to headquarters the men were once more excused for a few hours. "Hello, New Jersey, how will you trade buttons?" could be heard on all sides, and as a result many National Guard uniforms are short of buttons, and the buttons are in different sections of the country, laid away as souvenirs of the trip to Washington. At 9 P. M., Thursday, the regiment left Washington for home, having had a hard trip, but with a good time, and feeling that they had represented the State of New Jersey with honor and credit. Col. S. V. S. Muzey received the highest compliments for the efficiency of his regiment, and they deserved it.

Your correspondent wishes through your columns to thank 1st Lieut. Charles Reynolds, of Co. B, for the courtesy extended to him on the trip down.

Howard Jelleme, of Grove street, Passaic, the secretary of the 2d Regt., Gun Detachment, which went to Washington, thinks himself most fortunate. When the detachment was ordered to prepare for their trip the purchasing of heavy service gloves fell on Mr. Jelleme. He made arrangements at New York for the lot. The gloves arrived, and in due time were given out to the members. When Jelleme tried his pair one of his fingers came into contact with a small object in his right glove. It proved to be a gold ring set with a valuable sapphire. The ring must have slipped from some one's hand while trying on the glove.

ATTACK ON THE PENNSYLVANIA NATIONAL GUARD.

Apropos to some very uncalled for remarks of a correspondent of the "Buffalo Express" concerning the Pennsylvania National Guard, Brig. Gen. Peter C. Doyle, 4th Brig. N. Y. N. G., under date of March 5, 1897, sent the following letter to the paper in question: "Editor Buffalo 'Express':—Your Washington correspondent says in this morning's 'Express': 'The absence of the Pennsylvania militiamen and their camp followers accounts in large measure for the absence of rowdiness. The fear of insult or worse treatment at the hands of the brutal bullies who seem to comprise a large portion of the National Guard of the Keystone State has at past inaugurations kept many people off the streets and away from the city.'"

"Having taken part in several parades with the Pennsylvania National Guard, and also having visited them while in camp, I desire to enter my protest against the above statement and earnestly hope your paper will do what is necessary to show your readers that you do not approve of this unjust criticism. The Pennsylvania National Guard is organized for the maintenance of order and the defense of the State, and, in my judgment, it is a well-drilled and disciplined division of troops, com-

manded by competent officers and entitled to the respect and admiration of all good citizens."

(The Pennsylvania Guard may have been all right on the occasions when Gen. Doyle has seen it, but at every inauguration in which it has taken part there has been general complaint of the disorderliness, rowdiness and drunkenness of these militiamen.—Ed. "Express.")

Our experience has been that there are a few men in many organizations who assume that the uniform of a guardsman gives them a license to act as rowdies and unfortunately they do so, and there is no State exempt from this class of loafers who make themselves conspicuous off duty by insulting ladies and other disorderly acts. When such can be found, however, they are promptly punished if a charge against them is made and proved. In the great celebration in New York City in 1889, in honor of the centennial of Washington's inauguration, the greatest congregation of National Guard troops in the history of the United States took place, more than 40,000 troops being present. Among these were the entire division of Pennsylvania, and there is certainly no record that the men from this State off duty were in any manner conspicuous by rowdiness, and certainly were as well behaved generally as any other body of men. In fact, taken all the way through, there was a remarkable absence of disorderly conduct of any kind among the large body of assembled guardsmen, which in view of the many temptations on every hand at that time especially, speaks volumes for the good order and discipline of the guardsmen. There were fewer offenders against law and order among the 40,000 troops, than could be found among one-fourth that number of citizens; why there should be more disorder charged against troops in Washington than elsewhere we are at a loss to understand.

NATIONAL GUARD ITEMS.

An account of the inaugural parade in Washington, D. C., March 4, will be found on page 499.

Col. Burpee, 2d Regt., C. N. G., accompanied by Maj. Sucher and Adjt. Beach, paid an official visit to Co. K at Wallingford, Conn., March 5. Of the proposed trip which the 2d have been contemplating, the Colonel gave it as his opinion that for this year the trip was nearly impossible, as many members of the regiment were the victims of the recent business depression, many of them being employed in the factories and only working half time; therefore the men did not feel disposed to spend money for such a trip.

In the 8th Regiment, New York, an "Omnibus" match is being shot for twenty-five prizes, one string of ten shots each night, aggregate of five scores to count. At the last competition the best twenty-five scores were: Lieut. E. T. Donnelly, F. 47; Lieut. W. J. Smith, B. 46; Sgt. W. E. Laragh, N. C. S., 46; Capt. H. Melville, A. 46; Corp. E. Miller, D. 45; Pvt. M. L. Harris, B. 45; Sgt. N. M. Stern, N. C. S., 45; Sgt. J. Benham, H. 44; Lieut. G. F. Jacoby, H. 44; Pvt. G. Filahie, F. 44; Sgt. A. Jost, B. 44; Capt. C. P. Stauch, E. 43; Sgt. J. Wolf, B. 43; Sgt. H. S. Lathrop, E. 43; Capt. R. H. Hawkes, F. 43; Corp. S. Van Blerkom, F. 42; Corp. T. C. McLaughlin, F. 42; Pvt. W. Moore, D. 42; Lieut. C. Bayer, A. 42; Lieut. A. Locke, G. 41; Pvt. W. A. Collins, F. 40; Corp. J. E. Tracey, D. 40; Sgt. H. Storms, D. 40; Capt. I. Freeman, C. 40; Pvt. E. Gottfried, A. 39.

The 7th Regiment, N. G. N. Y., Col. Daniel Appleton, have decided to visit Boston the latter part of May next, and the greatest enthusiasm prevails in connection with the project. Fully 800 men at this writing have decided to go, and it is expected the number will eventually reach over 900. The regiment will leave this city Saturday, May 29, by boat, spending Sunday, the 30th, in Boston, visiting points of interest. On Monday, May 31, the monument to Col. R. G. Shaw, who commanded the first colored regiment from the North during the Rebellion, and was killed at Fort Wagner, will be dedicated, the regiment attending the services. The committee to make arrangements for the trip are Col. Appleton, Capt. Schuyler, Q. M.; Capt. Myers, C. S.; and Capt. Fiske, McLean and Landon. Col. Robert G. Shaw was a grandson of Robert Gould, the philanthropist. He grad-

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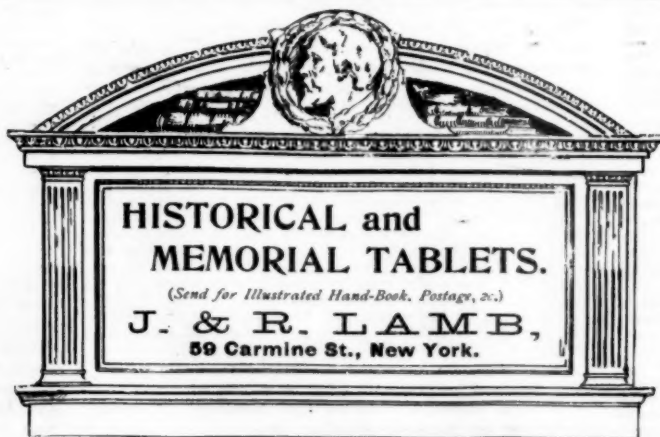
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U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE, 601 18th St. N. W., Washington, D. C., Feb. 20, 1897.—Sealed proposals for reconstruction of Pier No. 4, of Aqueduct Bridge across Potomac River at Georgetown, D. C., will be received here until 12 M., March 22, 1897, and then publicly opened. Information furnished on application. CHAS. J. ALLEN, Major, Engrs.

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nated from Harvard University in 1860. In the War of the Rebellion he enlisted as a private in the New York 7th Regiment, April, 1861, and was transferred in May to the 2d Massachusetts, with the rank of 2d Lieutenant. On August 10, 1863, he was made Captain, 54th Mass.; commander of the first colored regiment from the North. He was killed at Fort Wagner while gallantly leading his colored troops in the assault.

Co. K, 9th Regiment, N. Y., Capt. Morris, will hold athletic games in the armory in conjunction with the West Side Athletic Club, on Wednesday evening, April 21.

Inspection of battalion drills in the 1st and 2d Brigades will be made by Col. Greene, A. I. G., as follows: 9th Regt., March 22 and 24; 12th, April 13 and 22; 13th, March 25; 14th, March 17 and 23; 23d, March 19 and 26; 47th, April 6 and 8; 69th, April 15 and 20; 71st, March 16 and 18.

The 22d New York has received permission to adopt the State full dress uniform.

The 71st New York will hold a review in the armory March 30.

The 69th New York will attend divine service and act as escort to the A. O. H. on St. Patrick's Day.

The twentieth anniversary of the 21st Separate Co. of Troy, N. Y., Capt. J. H. Lloyd, was celebrated Mar. 1 by a banquet at the Troy House. It certainly was the most brilliant event in the history of the company. The committee having the affair in charge spared neither expense nor time to make it a success. Covers were laid for 160 and everybody enjoyed themselves. An excellent menu had been prepared and it was served in first-class style. Among those who occupied seats at the guests' tables were Adj. Gen. C. Whitney Tillinghast, 2d; Maj. Burbank, U. S. A.; Col. Arthur MacArthur, Col. Isaac F. Handy, Maj. George H. Otis, Capt. Edmund L. Cole, Capt. J. H. Patten, Capt. James H. Lloyd, Lieut. David W. Houston, Lieut. Merrill M. Dunsbaugh, Lieut. Sylvester W. Wright, Capt. T. Campbell Collin, the Rev. Hector Hall, D. D.; the Hon. Eugene L. Demers, Asst. Surg. D. W. Houston acted as toastmaster, and made a few introductory remarks. Dr. Houston then introduced Adj. Gen. Tillinghast, who made an interesting address and presented to 1st Lieut. M. M.

Dunsbaugh and 2d Lieut. S. W. Wright each a twenty years faithful service medal. A pleasing address of welcome was then delivered by Capt. James H. Lloyd and interesting remarks were made by others.

The 23d New York will be reviewed by Col. Wm. Everdell, 1st Colonel of the regiment, on Saturday evening, March 20.

Col. Seward, 9th New York, directs the regiment parade, for drill and instruction, as follows: 1st Battalion, Cos. C, D, E, G and H, under Maj. Solomon E. Japha, Thursday, March 18, and Monday, March 22; 2d Battalion, Cos. A, B, F, I and K, under Maj. George T. Lorigan, Friday, March 19, and Wednesday, March 24. Pvt. Joseph Woods, Co. H, has been dishonorably discharged under the provisions of Section 239, Military Code. Co. A, Capt. O'Connor, will hold a concert drill and reception in the armory, March 17, which promises to be very interesting.

NAVAL MILITIA.

The daily papers during the past week subjected the 1st Naval Battalion, Comdr. Miller, to much sensational criticism, which would be interesting if it were true. It seems to be developed out of the single fact that Lieut. Stayton has resigned because he differs from Comdr. Miller as to the conduct of the battalion. As to the statement concerning other officers it appears that Lieut. Satterlee left the battalion over two years ago to go on the Governor's Staff. Lieut. Butler resigned in November last to go to Europe. Dr. Vanderpoel resigned about two years ago on account of professional duties, and Paymr. Agar, Comdr. Miller says, has not resigned. It is not true, as stated, that the officers of the battalion propose to subject themselves to court martial by meeting to demand the resignation of their superior officer. There may be one or two who desire a change, but as far as we can learn, Comdr. Miller has the support of the organization as a whole. Nor is it true that the battalion has fallen off 25 per cent. Each division is limited by law to eighty-five officers and men, and their strength at this writing is as follows: 1st Division, 78; 2d, 81; 3d, 68, and 4th, 84. The battalion has been organized

nearly six years, and some men have taken their discharge, but others have enlisted, and are being enlisted right along, and there are also some on the waiting list. There is absolutely no insubordination of any sort in the battalion, and the drills are conducted with great success. At no time have social entertainments been held to the exclusion of routine duty, and if anything, there has not been enough entertainment. In a published statement, Comdr. Miller said: "The Naval Militia is a new organization, having only existed six years, and there would naturally be differences of opinion as to how it should be developed. Among those who have made it the success it is, is Mr. Stayton. He has worked enthusiastically and intelligently. He has created a division of excellent men who are always ready for duty, and he has done so by leading them in the hardest kind of labor. He has differed from me on a certain point concerning discipline which I thought was necessary, and, believing he was not in touch with me, he thought it best to resign. There is no truth whatever in the statement that there is any insubordination in the battalion. There is no truth in the statement that any of the officers or men have left the service on account of the resignation of Mr. Stayton."

The 2d Division gave an enjoyable "amoker" on March 9, on the New Hampshire, the talent being all selected from its members.

The 2d Division, 1st Naval Battn., New York, held its first annual dinner of the men who have served five years, March 6, at which former Ensign James Arden Harriman presented a perpetual challenge cup to be shot for annually at Creedmoor between the different gun crews of the 2d Division. The winning crew, in addition to having their names placed upon the cup for the next three years, are to receive a \$50 trophy. Mr. Harriman's generous gift was received with much enthusiasm, and his wish that his business arrangements would soon shape themselves that he could return to the division was entirely reciprocated. Since the various rumors that there was trouble in the battalion and that the division lacked its maximum strength, Lieut. Dimock has received a number of applications from men who had served their time and taken their discharge to re-enlist, if such were a fact, but had to inform them there were no vacancies.

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PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NORFOLK NAVY YARD.—February 18, 1897.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the Norfolk Navy Yard, to be opened March 9, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 9, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the Navy Yard, Norfolk, Va., a quantity of bolts and nuts, feather dusters, cotton canvas, rubber mats, coal baskets, padlocks, hardware, hand lamps, leather belting, leather, lumber, sheet tin, Tobin bronze, packing, gum camphor, shellac, rosin, coal tar, tar oil, wrought iron pipe, brass pipe, pipe fittings, shovels, emery cloth, tools, wrenches, castile soap and sponges. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, Norfolk, Va. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

PROPOSALS FOR SUPPLIES FOR THE NEW YORK NAVY YARD.—February 25, 1897.—Sealed proposals, endorsed "Proposals for Supplies for the New York Navy Yard, to be opened March 16, 1897," will be received at the Bureau of Supplies and Accounts, Navy Department, Washington, D. C., until 12 o'clock noon, March 16, 1897, and publicly opened immediately thereafter, to furnish at the New York Navy Yard, a quantity of scrubbing brushes, flax twine, hardware, vaseline, glycerine, neckerchiefs, rubber buttons, trouser cloth, linen tape, sewing silk, candles, sugar and tinned hams; also two five-ton steam hoisting winches. The articles must conform to the Navy standard and pass the usual naval inspection. Blank proposals will be furnished upon application to the Navy Pay Office, New York. The attention of manufacturers and dealers is invited. The bids, all other things being equal, decided by lot. The Department reserves the right to waive defects or to reject any or all bids not deemed advantageous to the Government. EDWIN STEWART, Paymaster General, U. S. N.

U. S. ENGINEER OFFICE. 1101 D. S. Morgan Building, Buffalo, N. Y., February 15, 1897.—Sealed proposals for harbor excavation, and construction of timber and concrete breakwater at Dunkirk Harbor, N. Y., under continuous contract, will be received here until 11 o'clock A. M., Monday, March 22, 1897, and then opened. Information furnished on application. T. W. SYMONS, Major, Engrs.

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BIRTHS.

BACON.—At Fort Huachuca, Ariz., to the wife of Lieut. Col. John M. Bacon, 1st U. S. Cav., a daughter.

CONKLIN.—At Fort Sheridan, Ill., March 7, 1897, to the wife of 1st Lieut. John Conklin, 2d Art., a daughter.

SIBERT.—At Little Rock, Ark., March 2, 1897, to the wife of Capt. W. L. Sibert, C. E., a son.

MARRIED.

BEECHER—COLLUM.—At Philadelphia, Pa., March 2, 1897, at St. Phillip's Church, Forty-second and Baltimore avenue, by the Rev. Dr. Falkner, Mr. Fred C. Beecher, of North East, Pa., and Miss Sara Collum, youngest daughter of Capt. Richard S. Collum, U. S. Marine Corps.

SAYLES—ALBEE.—At the Westville Congregational Church, New Haven, Conn., March 9, 1897, Mr. Louis Grandison Sayles to Miss Mab Corwin Albee, daughter of Lieut. G. E. Albee, U. S. A.

DIED.

CHAMBLISS.—Suddenly at Baltimore, Md., March 7, 1897, Nathaniel R. Chambliss, formerly Lieutenant, 3d U. S. Art.

FRENCH.—At Sewickley, Pa., Feb. 22, 1897, Mrs. Maria C. French, mother of Capt. F. H. French, 19th Inf. Interment at Fort Wayne, Ind., Feb. 25, 1897.

HAMBRIGHT.—At Lancaster, Pa., Feb. 28, 1897, Mrs. Catharine Hambright, widow of Gen. Henry Augustus Hambright, U. S. A.

LARNED.—At West Point, N. Y., March 5, 1897, Mary Sherwood Larned, aged ninety years, daughter of Dr. Henry Hall Sherwood, of New York City, and mother of Prof. C. W. Larned, U. S. Military Academy. Interment at West Point, N. Y., March 6, 4:30 P. M.

LOESER.—At Brooklyn, N. Y., March 6, 1897, Col. Lucien Loeser, formerly Captain, 3d U. S. Art., and Lieutenant Colonel, 7th West Virginia Cav., during a portion of the war.

MASON.—At Fort Slocum, N. Y., March 6, at the home of his uncle, Maj. Tully McCrear, 5th Art., Harry McCrear Mason. He was the son of Col. Rodney Mason and nephew of Gen. Edwin Mason.

OWENS.—At Washington, D. C., March 8, 1897, Surg. Thomas Owens, U. S. N., retired.

RICHARDSON.—Helen Valentine, wife of Ensign W. G. Richardson, U. S. N., March 10, at Bennington, Vt.

WELLS.—At Keokuk, Ia., March 1, 1897, Mr. Albert Wells, great-grandfather of the wife of Lieut. Gen. John M. Schofield, U. S. A.

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A POPULAR CIGAR FIRM.

Readers of the "Journal" are invited to write to W. E. Krum & Co., of Reading, Pa., for a price list of their fragrant Havana and spotted Sumatra cigars. A list of 50 choice brands to select from, ranging in price from \$2.80 to \$7 per 100, express or postpaid. Reference furnished from every State and Territory in the Union.

We have received a package containing an assortment of garden seeds from Messrs. D. M. Ferry & Co., seedsmen, of Detroit, Mich., all of them recommended as of the highest quality.

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Mrs. Wigglestein (approvingly)—It's a very good idea. Now, why don't you get yourself a box of smokeless cigars. Mr. Wigglestein—"Clips."

The estimates for the German Navy for 1897-1898 provide for the following personnel, viz.: 1,013 officers, 122 medical officers, 23,302 men. The latter consists of 452 deck officers, 4,437 warrant officers, 16,178 privates and 600 boys.

ONE-ARMED CLERKS.

From the "Washington Evening Star."

"There are quite a number of one-armed clerks in the departments," said an official, "and my experience is that, taking all in all, they are almost equal in every respect to those who are more fortunate. It is true that the one-armed clerk cannot do as much work as the clerk with two arms in the same amount of time, but it has been demonstrated time and time again that the one-armed clerks are more methodical in their work and more careful in doing it. They seem to give more thought to the work assigned them, which in the long run counts up wonderfully in their favor. Another peculiar thing is that those who have a left arm are, as a rule, better penmen than those who have the right arm. The one-armed clerk can stick more closely to his desk, and in this way turn out more work than the average two-armed clerk. It is rare that a one-armed clerk ever gives out. I am in a room with one of them, and I can assure you that though the rest of us occasionally tire out, our one-armed associate has never been known to tucker."

A Captain in a regiment stationed in Natal, when paying his company one day, chanced to give a man a Transvaal half-crown, which, as one would naturally expect, bears "the image and superscription" of President Kruger.

The man brought it back to the pay table and said to the Captain: "Please, sir, you've given me a bad half-crown."

The officer took the coin, and, without looking at it, rung it on the table, and then remarked: "It sounds all right, Bagster. What's wrong with it?"

"You luke at it, sir," was the reply.

The Captain glanced at the coin, saying: "It's all right, man; it will pass in the canteen."

This apparently satisfied Bagster, who walked off, making the remark: "If you say it's a right, sir, it is a right; but it's first time I've seed the Queen wif whiskers on!"—Answers.

Information has reached the Department of Justice that there is unusual activity among Cuban sympathizers at Pensacola and Apalachicola, Fla., and, in consequence, the U. S. S. Marblehead and Montgomery have been fully informed as to the situation and instructed to be on the alert to prevent the departure of any suspicious craft. Thus far, however, no seizures have been reported.

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CAPTAIN HEARD'S EXPLOIT WITH A PRIVATEER.

(From Harper's Round Table.)

The speed of the Baltimore clippers in days gone by made history redound with their exploits. Every boy and girl has read at some time or place of the piratical long, low, rakish-looking schooners that cruised the ocean ostensibly as privateers, but chiefly as pirates, in those days, and have marvelled more or less at their astounding adventures. A good story is told of the late Capt. Augustine Heard, that while in command of a fine ship richly laden, bound from China to New York, he was overhauled by one of this kind, which came up under his lee, fired a shot into his ship, and demanded in "good English" that she should be hove to. Capt. Heard watched a favorable opportunity, squared his yards, ran the privateer down, passed over her between the masts, and when well to leeward brought his ship to the wind and resumed his course. She had lost some of her head-gear but sustained no damage in her hull. Capt. Heard left the "long, low black privateer," or pirate, to her fate, and had no doubt that all her crew perished.

It was a dangerous thing to do, but Heard relied upon the good timber in his ship's bows to withstand the shock, although his heart grew sad at the loss of life. Still, as he put it, "My honor and life were at stake, so he had to go under."

THE OLD SOLDIER.

(From the Fort Russell Knapsack.)

The soldier was old and his hair was white, Where it fell away from his polished pate, And hid the scar that a bullet's flight Had left as a reminder of red man's hate. The soldier was old and his hair was white, But it mattered not, for his heart was light, And his clear gray eyes with youth shone bright, Though a veteran soldier of nigh three score.

Deep-chested and broad, he's at home in the gym, In the field or the post he's contented, Whatever the grub, it satisfies him. And he laughs at the ill-feelings vented. He's a hero, that's what!—say what you will, Revile him who wish for some fancied ill, He's a soldier and a veteran still.

A veteran soldier of Uncle Sam— Aged in the service—but how or where? As straight as an arrow, or southern palm, As lithe as a panther though not so spare— Strong of limb and disciplined well, A soldier of fortune—its ebb or swell, Find him unconcerned though it pass or dwell; The fates have dealt lightly with him they adore.

Medical service in the British army seems to be very unpopular. At a recent examination for thirty-five vacancies only thirty-one candidates appeared, though the rule forbidding a man from trying after having failed twice, was suspended.

The President has signed the bill giving a pension of \$50 a month to Emma Weir Casey, widow of Gen. Thos. L. Casey.

ASHEVILLE AND HOT SPRINGS.

Paradise is said to be "A place of bliss, a region of supreme felicity or delight." Better terms cannot be used descriptive of Asheville and Hot Springs, North Carolina, and yet the thousand attractions which exist there must be seen to be appreciated. Situated in the heart of the mountains, with the Smoky, Blue Ridge and Balsam ranges in sight, is "The Land of the Sky," and one of the most beautiful spots in the whole world. At a distance from Asheville, and forming a distinct outline against the heavens, stands Mount Pisgah in all its glory and magnificence. Western North Carolina is not a fairy land, but a country beautiful beyond description. In the trip over the Southern Railway to these charming resorts nature's panorama is unfolded, showing picturesque scenes of the grandest kind. It matters not whether you view the mountains or gaze into vast depths or sylvan glens: all you see inspire you with the glory of your surroundings. Asheville is twenty-three hundred feet above sea level. The climate is delightful the year round. The air is never damp, and sunshine is prevalent. There is where the invalid, business man and pleasure-seeker come to breathe the pure, invigorating mountain air.

A more delightful time of the year cannot be found than to spend the month of March in the mountains of Western North Carolina. Protected by the ranges of mountains on all sides, the disagreeable March winds that are prevalent are avoided. The Southern Railway operates a most perfect through-car service between New York, Asheville and Hot Springs, leaving New York daily at 4.30 P. M., via Pennsylvania, reaching Asheville next afternoon at 2.00 P. M., and Hot Springs, 4.00 P. M.

Full particulars regarding excursion rates to the resorts can be had upon application to the New York Office (271 Broadway) of the Southern Railway, who will give you all information regarding the resorts located in the glorious mountains of Western North Carolina.

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